Congress of the United States Washington, DC 20515

173

March 1st, 2017

Mr. Ajit Pai Chairman Federal Communications Commission 445 12th Street, S.W. Washington, DC 20554

Dear Chairman Pai,

We were disappointed to learn of the Federal Communications Commission's February 3rd decision to revoke the Licensed Broadband Providers (LBP) designations for nine providers. As you well know, under the Lifeline Support for Affordable Communications program, LBPs offer discounts for wireline and wireless services to eligible, low-income consumers in every state, territory, commonwealth, and on tribal lands. Low-income consumers, who utilize the Lifeline program, will certainly suffer as a result of this order. Accordingly, we encourage you to reconsider your order immediately.

On your first day as FCC Chairman, you both recognized and vowed to close the digital divide, stating your intention to "bring the benefits of the digital age to all Americans." We have serious concerns that the February 3rd order runs counter to that effort and jeopardizes the FCC's ability to close the digital divide.

To understand the negative impact this will have on poor consumers, one need not look further than the District of Columbia, and the students who can do their homework. In total, roughly 12 million low-income Americans rely on Lifeline Program for telephone and internet access. That includes individuals who are on the Veterans Pension and Survivors Benefit Programs, individuals receiving Federal Public Housing Assistance, families whose income are at or below 135% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, and many others who need our help to finish their book report, get ahead, or simply call their loved ones.

In summary, we implore the FCC to reconsider its decision to restrict access to companies who provide wireline and wireless services to low-income consumers through the Lifeline Program. The order runs contrary to the program's original spirit of helping connect some of our nation's most vulnerable citizens. We should expand, not limit, access to the Lifeline Program. The FCC has the capability to improve the program without revoking designations and harming consumers. We encourage you to keep your original promise, and that of the Lifeline Program, and utilize the FCC's power to help bridge and eventually close the digital divide in America.

Sincerely,

Gregory W. Meeks
Member of Congress

Yvette D. Clarke
Member of Congress

Cedric L. Richmond Member of Congress

Barbara Lee Member of Congress

Hakeem S. Jeffries Member of Congress

Bonnie Watson Coleman Member of Congress Eliot L. Engel
Eliot L. Engel

Member of Congress

Alcee L. Hastings Member of Congress

G. K. Butterfield Member of Congress

Steve Cohen Member of Congress

Eleanor Holmes Norton Member of Congress

Terri A. Sewell

Member of Congress

Jewell Jalles
Jerrold Nadler
Member of Congress

Elizabeth H. Esty
Member of Congress

Donald S. Beyer, Jr.

Member of Congress

Richard M. Nolan
Member of Congress

Louise McIntosh Slaughter
Member of Congress

Earl Blumenauer Member of Congress

James P. McGovern

Member of Congress

Carol Shea-Porter
Member of Congress

Robin L. Kelly Member of Congress

José E. Serrano Member of Congress

Raúl M. Grijalva Member of Congress

Henry C. "Hank" Johnson, Jr. Member of Congress

John Conyers, Jr.

Member of Congress

Dwight Evans
Member of Congress

Tim Ryan
Member of Congress

Keith Ellison
Member of Congress

Mark Takano
Member of Congress

Gwen Moore
Member of Congress

Emanuel Cleaver Member of Congress

Joyce Beatty
Member of Congress

Judy Chu Member of Congress Dina Titus

Member of Congress

Marc A. Veasey
Member of Congress

David N. Cicilline

David N. Cicilline
Member of Congress

Rolla

Ro Khanna Member of Congress

Carolyn B. Maloney Member of Congress

Alma S. Adams Member of Congress

David Scott

Member of Congress



March 22, 2017

The Honorable Mark Takano U.S. House of Representatives 1507 Longworth House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Takano:

Thank you for your letters regarding the Wireline Competition Bureau's *Order on Reconsideration*, which affected nine companies' participation in the Lifeline program. I appreciate your views, which will be entered into the record of the proceeding.

One of my main goals as FCC Chairman is closing the digital divide. And I recognize unaffordability as a key barrier to digital opportunity. Last September, I explained when announcing my Digital Empowerment Agenda that "[a]lthough gigabit services and mobile broadband are becoming common features of wealthier, metropolitan areas, they aren't universal." There is a real digital divide in our country, and as we seek to address this problem, I believe the Lifeline program is an important tool for helping to connect all Americans.

Regarding the Order, I would make several important points.

First, the Order affected only nine of the more than 900 carriers participating in the Lifeline program—that's less than 1%. Nor did the Order affect the designation of Lifeline broadband carriers by state commissions; that process proceeds apace.

Second, eight of the nine affected carriers had no Lifeline customers.

Third, the prior Commission disregarded the well-established process for approving applications like these. The National Tribal Telecommunications Association filed a petition for reconsideration pointing out that several of the providers never complied with their obligation under our rules to coordinate their applications with Tribes. These Tribal representatives thus requested that the designations be reversed. Moreover, two providers' designations were improperly granted prior to the public comment deadline for filing comments—that is, before the public even had a full and fair chance to weigh in on the designation. This curtailed the public's ability to participate in these proceedings and limited the Commission's ability to consider all designation criteria with a fulsome record. Whatever one thinks of the merits of these applications, that action was plainly improper.

Lastly, every dollar that is spent on subsidizing somebody who doesn't need the help by definition does not go to someone who does. That means that the Commission needs to make sure that there are strong safeguards against waste, fraud, and abuse before expanding the program to new providers. But our federal safeguards are insufficient: My investigation last year into these matters revealed that providers could indiscriminately override checks that are supposed to prevent wasteful and fraudulent activities. (These checks include common-sense steps like verifying the identity of would-be Lifeline recipients.) From October 2014 until June 2016, wireless resellers had overridden such safeguards 4,291,647 times in total. The investigation also uncovered other loopholes, including one that let a company claim subsidies for approximately 22,000 phantom subscribers each month in the state of Michigan. And the National Verifier—a new database intended to verify eligibility to participate in the Lifeline program—does not currently exist and will not start operating until the end of 2017. Further, it is not scheduled to cover all states until 2019. We need to make sure that safeguards are strong and effective in order to direct subsidies to American consumers who most need the help.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,



March 22, 2017

The Honorable Jose E. Serrano U.S. House of Representatives 2354 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Serrano:

Thank you for your letters regarding the Wireline Competition Bureau's *Order on Reconsideration*, which affected nine companies' participation in the Lifeline program. I appreciate your views, which will be entered into the record of the proceeding.

One of my main goals as FCC Chairman is closing the digital divide. And I recognize unaffordability as a key barrier to digital opportunity. Last September, I explained when announcing my Digital Empowerment Agenda that "[a]lthough gigabit services and mobile broadband are becoming common features of wealthier, metropolitan areas, they aren't universal." There is a real digital divide in our country, and as we seek to address this problem, I believe the Lifeline program is an important tool for helping to connect all Americans.

Regarding the *Order*, I would make several important points.

First, the Order affected only nine of the more than 900 carriers participating in the Lifeline program—that's less than 1%. Nor did the Order affect the designation of Lifeline broadband carriers by state commissions; that process proceeds apace.

Second, eight of the nine affected carriers had no Lifeline customers.

Third, the prior Commission disregarded the well-established process for approving applications like these. The National Tribal Telecommunications Association filed a petition for reconsideration pointing out that several of the providers never complied with their obligation under our rules to coordinate their applications with Tribes. These Tribal representatives thus requested that the designations be reversed. Moreover, two providers' designations were improperly granted prior to the public comment deadline for filing comments—that is, before the public even had a full and fair chance to weigh in on the designation. This curtailed the public's ability to participate in these proceedings and limited the Commission's ability to consider all designation criteria with a fulsome record. Whatever one thinks of the merits of these applications, that action was plainly improper.

Lastly, every dollar that is spent on subsidizing somebody who doesn't need the help by definition does not go to someone who does. That means that the Commission needs to make sure that there are strong safeguards against waste, fraud, and abuse before expanding the program to new providers. But our federal safeguards are insufficient: My investigation last year into these matters revealed that providers could indiscriminately override checks that are supposed to prevent wasteful and fraudulent activities. (These checks include common-sense steps like verifying the identity of would-be Lifeline recipients.) From October 2014 until June 2016, wireless resellers had overridden such safeguards 4,291,647 times in total. The investigation also uncovered other loopholes, including one that let a company claim subsidies for approximately 22,000 phantom subscribers each month in the state of Michigan. And the National Verifier—a new database intended to verify eligibility to participate in the Lifeline program—does not currently exist and will not start operating until the end of 2017. Further, it is not scheduled to cover all states until 2019. We need to make sure that safeguards are strong and effective in order to direct subsidies to American consumers who most need the help.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely.



March 22, 2017

The Honorable Eleanor Holmes Norton U.S. House of Representatives 2136 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Norton:

Thank you for your letters regarding the Wireline Competition Bureau's *Order on Reconsideration*, which affected nine companies' participation in the Lifeline program. I appreciate your views, which will be entered into the record of the proceeding.

One of my main goals as FCC Chairman is closing the digital divide. And I recognize unaffordability as a key barrier to digital opportunity. Last September, I explained when announcing my Digital Empowerment Agenda that "[a]lthough gigabit services and mobile broadband are becoming common features of wealthier, metropolitan areas, they aren't universal." There is a real digital divide in our country, and as we seek to address this problem, I believe the Lifeline program is an important tool for helping to connect all Americans.

Regarding the Order, I would make several important points.

First, the Order affected only nine of the more than 900 carriers participating in the Lifeline program—that's less than 1%. Nor did the Order affect the designation of Lifeline broadband carriers by state commissions; that process proceeds apace.

Second, eight of the nine affected carriers had no Lifeline customers.

Third, the prior Commission disregarded the well-established process for approving applications like these. The National Tribal Telecommunications Association filed a petition for reconsideration pointing out that several of the providers never complied with their obligation under our rules to coordinate their applications with Tribes. These Tribal representatives thus requested that the designations be reversed. Moreover, two providers' designations were improperly granted prior to the public comment deadline for filing comments—that is, before the public even had a full and fair chance to weigh in on the designation. This curtailed the public's ability to participate in these proceedings and limited the Commission's ability to consider all designation criteria with a fulsome record. Whatever one thinks of the merits of these applications, that action was plainly improper.

Lastly, every dollar that is spent on subsidizing somebody who doesn't need the help by definition does not go to someone who does. That means that the Commission needs to make sure that there are strong safeguards against waste, fraud, and abuse before expanding the program to new providers. But our federal safeguards are insufficient: My investigation last year into these matters revealed that providers could indiscriminately override checks that are supposed to prevent wasteful and fraudulent activities. (These checks include common-sense steps like verifying the identity of would-be Lifeline recipients.) From October 2014 until June 2016, wireless resellers had overridden such safeguards 4,291,647 times in total. The investigation also uncovered other loopholes, including one that let a company claim subsidies for approximately 22,000 phantom subscribers each month in the state of Michigan. And the National Verifier—a new database intended to verify eligibility to participate in the Lifeline program—does not currently exist and will not start operating until the end of 2017. Further, it is not scheduled to cover all states until 2019. We need to make sure that safeguards are strong and effective in order to direct subsidies to American consumers who most need the help.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

Ajit V. Pai



March 22, 2017

The Honorable Jerrold Nadler U.S. House of Representatives 2109 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Nadler:

Thank you for your letters regarding the Wireline Competition Bureau's *Order on Reconsideration*, which affected nine companies' participation in the Lifeline program. I appreciate your views, which will be entered into the record of the proceeding.

One of my main goals as FCC Chairman is closing the digital divide. And I recognize unaffordability as a key barrier to digital opportunity. Last September, I explained when announcing my Digital Empowerment Agenda that "[a]lthough gigabit services and mobile broadband are becoming common features of wealthier, metropolitan areas, they aren't universal." There is a real digital divide in our country, and as we seek to address this problem, I believe the Lifeline program is an important tool for helping to connect all Americans.

Regarding the *Order*, I would make several important points.

First, the Order affected only nine of the more than 900 carriers participating in the Lifeline program—that's less than 1%. Nor did the Order affect the designation of Lifeline broadband carriers by state commissions; that process proceeds apace.

Second, eight of the nine affected carriers had no Lifeline customers.

Third, the prior Commission disregarded the well-established process for approving applications like these. The National Tribal Telecommunications Association filed a petition for reconsideration pointing out that several of the providers never complied with their obligation under our rules to coordinate their applications with Tribes. These Tribal representatives thus requested that the designations be reversed. Moreover, two providers' designations were improperly granted prior to the public comment deadline for filing comments—that is, before the public even had a full and fair chance to weigh in on the designation. This curtailed the public's ability to participate in these proceedings and limited the Commission's ability to consider all designation criteria with a fulsome record. Whatever one thinks of the merits of these applications, that action was plainly improper.

Lastly, every dollar that is spent on subsidizing somebody who doesn't need the help by definition does not go to someone who does. That means that the Commission needs to make sure that there are strong safeguards against waste, fraud, and abuse before expanding the program to new providers. But our federal safeguards are insufficient: My investigation last year into these matters revealed that providers could indiscriminately override checks that are supposed to prevent wasteful and fraudulent activities. (These checks include common-sense steps like verifying the identity of would-be Lifeline recipients.) From October 2014 until June 2016, wireless resellers had overridden such safeguards 4,291,647 times in total. The investigation also uncovered other loopholes, including one that let a company claim subsidies for approximately 22,000 phantom subscribers each month in the state of Michigan. And the National Verifier—a new database intended to verify eligibility to participate in the Lifeline program—does not currently exist and will not start operating until the end of 2017. Further, it is not scheduled to cover all states until 2019. We need to make sure that safeguards are strong and effective in order to direct subsidies to American consumers who most need the help.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.



March 22, 2017

The Honorable Gwen Moore U.S. House of Representatives 2252 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Moore:

Thank you for your letters regarding the Wireline Competition Bureau's *Order on Reconsideration*, which affected nine companies' participation in the Lifeline program. I appreciate your views, which will be entered into the record of the proceeding.

One of my main goals as FCC Chairman is closing the digital divide. And I recognize unaffordability as a key barrier to digital opportunity. Last September, I explained when announcing my Digital Empowerment Agenda that "[a]lthough gigabit services and mobile broadband are becoming common features of wealthier, metropolitan areas, they aren't universal." There is a real digital divide in our country, and as we seek to address this problem, I believe the Lifeline program is an important tool for helping to connect all Americans.

Regarding the Order, I would make several important points.

First, the Order affected only nine of the more than 900 carriers participating in the Lifeline program—that's less than 1%. Nor did the Order affect the designation of Lifeline broadband carriers by state commissions; that process proceeds apace.

Second, eight of the nine affected carriers had no Lifeline customers.

Third, the prior Commission disregarded the well-established process for approving applications like these. The National Tribal Telecommunications Association filed a petition for reconsideration pointing out that several of the providers never complied with their obligation under our rules to coordinate their applications with Tribes. These Tribal representatives thus requested that the designations be reversed. Moreover, two providers' designations were improperly granted prior to the public comment deadline for filing comments—that is, before the public even had a full and fair chance to weigh in on the designation. This curtailed the public's ability to participate in these proceedings and limited the Commission's ability to consider all designation criteria with a fulsome record. Whatever one thinks of the merits of these applications, that action was plainly improper.

Lastly, every dollar that is spent on subsidizing somebody who doesn't need the help by definition does not go to someone who does. That means that the Commission needs to make sure that there are strong safeguards against waste, fraud, and abuse before expanding the program to new providers. But our federal safeguards are insufficient: My investigation last year into these matters revealed that providers could indiscriminately override checks that are supposed to prevent wasteful and fraudulent activities. (These checks include common-sense steps like verifying the identity of would-be Lifeline recipients.) From October 2014 until June 2016, wireless resellers had overridden such safeguards 4,291,647 times in total. The investigation also uncovered other loopholes, including one that let a company claim subsidies for approximately 22,000 phantom subscribers each month in the state of Michigan. And the National Verifier—a new database intended to verify eligibility to participate in the Lifeline program—does not currently exist and will not start operating until the end of 2017. Further, it is not scheduled to cover all states until 2019. We need to make sure that safeguards are strong and effective in order to direct subsidies to American consumers who most need the help.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,



March 22, 2017

The Honorable Gregory W. Meeks U.S. House of Representatives 2234 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Meeks:

Thank you for your letters regarding the Wireline Competition Bureau's *Order on Reconsideration*, which affected nine companies' participation in the Lifeline program. I appreciate your views, which will be entered into the record of the proceeding.

One of my main goals as FCC Chairman is closing the digital divide. And I recognize unaffordability as a key barrier to digital opportunity. Last September, I explained when announcing my Digital Empowerment Agenda that "[a]lthough gigabit services and mobile broadband are becoming common features of wealthier, metropolitan areas, they aren't universal." There is a real digital divide in our country, and as we seek to address this problem, I believe the Lifeline program is an important tool for helping to connect all Americans.

Regarding the *Order*, I would make several important points.

First, the Order affected only nine of the more than 900 carriers participating in the Lifeline program—that's less than 1%. Nor did the Order affect the designation of Lifeline broadband carriers by state commissions; that process proceeds apace.

Second, eight of the nine affected carriers had no Lifeline customers.

Third, the prior Commission disregarded the well-established process for approving applications like these. The National Tribal Telecommunications Association filed a petition for reconsideration pointing out that several of the providers never complied with their obligation under our rules to coordinate their applications with Tribes. These Tribal representatives thus requested that the designations be reversed. Moreover, two providers' designations were improperly granted prior to the public comment deadline for filing comments—that is, before the public even had a full and fair chance to weigh in on the designation. This curtailed the public's ability to participate in these proceedings and limited the Commission's ability to consider all designation criteria with a fulsome record. Whatever one thinks of the merits of these applications, that action was plainly improper.

Lastly, every dollar that is spent on subsidizing somebody who doesn't need the help by definition does not go to someone who does. That means that the Commission needs to make sure that there are strong safeguards against waste, fraud, and abuse before expanding the program to new providers. But our federal safeguards are insufficient: My investigation last year into these matters revealed that providers could indiscriminately override checks that are supposed to prevent wasteful and fraudulent activities. (These checks include common-sense steps like verifying the identity of would-be Lifeline recipients.) From October 2014 until June 2016, wireless resellers had overridden such safeguards 4,291,647 times in total. The investigation also uncovered other loopholes, including one that let a company claim subsidies for approximately 22,000 phantom subscribers each month in the state of Michigan. And the National Verifier—a new database intended to verify eligibility to participate in the Lifeline program—does not currently exist and will not start operating until the end of 2017. Further, it is not scheduled to cover all states until 2019. We need to make sure that safeguards are strong and effective in order to direct subsidies to American consumers who most need the help.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

Ajit V. Pai



March 22, 2017

The Honorable Barbara Lee U.S. House of Representatives 2267 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Lee:

Thank you for your letters regarding the Wireline Competition Bureau's *Order on Reconsideration*, which affected nine companies' participation in the Lifeline program. I appreciate your views, which will be entered into the record of the proceeding.

One of my main goals as FCC Chairman is closing the digital divide. And I recognize unaffordability as a key barrier to digital opportunity. Last September, I explained when announcing my Digital Empowerment Agenda that "[a]lthough gigabit services and mobile broadband are becoming common features of wealthier, metropolitan areas, they aren't universal." There is a real digital divide in our country, and as we seek to address this problem, I believe the Lifeline program is an important tool for helping to connect all Americans.

Regarding the Order, I would make several important points.

First, the Order affected only nine of the more than 900 carriers participating in the Lifeline program—that's less than 1%. Nor did the Order affect the designation of Lifeline broadband carriers by state commissions; that process proceeds apace.

Second, eight of the nine affected carriers had no Lifeline customers.

Third, the prior Commission disregarded the well-established process for approving applications like these. The National Tribal Telecommunications Association filed a petition for reconsideration pointing out that several of the providers never complied with their obligation under our rules to coordinate their applications with Tribes. These Tribal representatives thus requested that the designations be reversed. Moreover, two providers' designations were improperly granted prior to the public comment deadline for filing comments—that is, before the public even had a full and fair chance to weigh in on the designation. This curtailed the public's ability to participate in these proceedings and limited the Commission's ability to consider all designation criteria with a fulsome record. Whatever one thinks of the merits of these applications, that action was plainly improper.

Lastly, every dollar that is spent on subsidizing somebody who doesn't need the help by definition does not go to someone who does. That means that the Commission needs to make sure that there are strong safeguards against waste, fraud, and abuse before expanding the program to new providers. But our federal safeguards are insufficient: My investigation last year into these matters revealed that providers could indiscriminately override checks that are supposed to prevent wasteful and fraudulent activities. (These checks include common-sense steps like verifying the identity of would-be Lifeline recipients.) From October 2014 until June 2016, wireless resellers had overridden such safeguards 4,291,647 times in total. The investigation also uncovered other loopholes, including one that let a company claim subsidies for approximately 22,000 phantom subscribers each month in the state of Michigan. And the National Verifier—a new database intended to verify eligibility to participate in the Lifeline program—does not currently exist and will not start operating until the end of 2017. Further, it is not scheduled to cover all states until 2019. We need to make sure that safeguards are strong and effective in order to direct subsidies to American consumers who most need the help.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,



March 22, 2017

The Honorable Rohit Khanna U.S. House of Representatives 513 Cannon House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Khanna:

Thank you for your letters regarding the Wireline Competition Bureau's *Order on Reconsideration*, which affected nine companies' participation in the Lifeline program. I appreciate your views, which will be entered into the record of the proceeding.

One of my main goals as FCC Chairman is closing the digital divide. And I recognize unaffordability as a key barrier to digital opportunity. Last September, I explained when announcing my Digital Empowerment Agenda that "[a]lthough gigabit services and mobile broadband are becoming common features of wealthier, metropolitan areas, they aren't universal." There is a real digital divide in our country, and as we seek to address this problem, I believe the Lifeline program is an important tool for helping to connect all Americans.

Regarding the *Order*, I would make several important points.

First, the Order affected only nine of the more than 900 carriers participating in the Lifeline program—that's less than 1%. Nor did the Order affect the designation of Lifeline broadband carriers by state commissions; that process proceeds apace.

Second, eight of the nine affected carriers had no Lifeline customers.

Third, the prior Commission disregarded the well-established process for approving applications like these. The National Tribal Telecommunications Association filed a petition for reconsideration pointing out that several of the providers never complied with their obligation under our rules to coordinate their applications with Tribes. These Tribal representatives thus requested that the designations be reversed. Moreover, two providers' designations were improperly granted prior to the public comment deadline for filing comments—that is, before the public even had a full and fair chance to weigh in on the designation. This curtailed the public's ability to participate in these proceedings and limited the Commission's ability to consider all designation criteria with a fulsome record. Whatever one thinks of the merits of these applications, that action was plainly improper.

Lastly, every dollar that is spent on subsidizing somebody who doesn't need the help by definition does not go to someone who does. That means that the Commission needs to make sure that there are strong safeguards against waste, fraud, and abuse before expanding the program to new providers. But our federal safeguards are insufficient: My investigation last year into these matters revealed that providers could indiscriminately override checks that are supposed to prevent wasteful and fraudulent activities. (These checks include common-sense steps like verifying the identity of would-be Lifeline recipients.) From October 2014 until June 2016, wireless resellers had overridden such safeguards 4,291,647 times in total. The investigation also uncovered other loopholes, including one that let a company claim subsidies for approximately 22,000 phantom subscribers each month in the state of Michigan. And the National Verifier—a new database intended to verify eligibility to participate in the Lifeline program—does not currently exist and will not start operating until the end of 2017. Further, it is not scheduled to cover all states until 2019. We need to make sure that safeguards are strong and effective in order to direct subsidies to American consumers who most need the help.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,



March 22, 2017

The Honorable Hank Johnson U.S. House of Representatives 2240 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Johnson:

Thank you for your letters regarding the Wireline Competition Bureau's *Order on Reconsideration*, which affected nine companies' participation in the Lifeline program. I appreciate your views, which will be entered into the record of the proceeding.

One of my main goals as FCC Chairman is closing the digital divide. And I recognize unaffordability as a key barrier to digital opportunity. Last September, I explained when announcing my Digital Empowerment Agenda that "[a]lthough gigabit services and mobile broadband are becoming common features of wealthier, metropolitan areas, they aren't universal." There is a real digital divide in our country, and as we seek to address this problem, I believe the Lifeline program is an important tool for helping to connect all Americans.

Regarding the Order, I would make several important points.

First, the Order affected only nine of the more than 900 carriers participating in the Lifeline program—that's less than 1%. Nor did the Order affect the designation of Lifeline broadband carriers by state commissions; that process proceeds apace.

Second, eight of the nine affected carriers had no Lifeline customers.

Third, the prior Commission disregarded the well-established process for approving applications like these. The National Tribal Telecommunications Association filed a petition for reconsideration pointing out that several of the providers never complied with their obligation under our rules to coordinate their applications with Tribes. These Tribal representatives thus requested that the designations be reversed. Moreover, two providers' designations were improperly granted prior to the public comment deadline for filing comments—that is, before the public even had a full and fair chance to weigh in on the designation. This curtailed the public's ability to participate in these proceedings and limited the Commission's ability to consider all designation criteria with a fulsome record. Whatever one thinks of the merits of these applications, that action was plainly improper.

Lastly, every dollar that is spent on subsidizing somebody who doesn't need the help by definition does not go to someone who does. That means that the Commission needs to make sure that there are strong safeguards against waste, fraud, and abuse before expanding the program to new providers. But our federal safeguards are insufficient: My investigation last year into these matters revealed that providers could indiscriminately override checks that are supposed to prevent wasteful and fraudulent activities. (These checks include common-sense steps like verifying the identity of would-be Lifeline recipients.) From October 2014 until June 2016, wireless resellers had overridden such safeguards 4,291,647 times in total. The investigation also uncovered other loopholes, including one that let a company claim subsidies for approximately 22,000 phantom subscribers each month in the state of Michigan. And the National Verifier—a new database intended to verify eligibility to participate in the Lifeline program—does not currently exist and will not start operating until the end of 2017. Further, it is not scheduled to cover all states until 2019. We need to make sure that safeguards are strong and effective in order to direct subsidies to American consumers who most need the help.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely



March 22, 2017

The Honorable Raúl M. Grijalva U.S. House of Representatives 1511 Longworth House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Grijalva:

Thank you for your letters regarding the Wireline Competition Bureau's *Order on Reconsideration*, which affected nine companies' participation in the Lifeline program. I appreciate your views, which will be entered into the record of the proceeding.

One of my main goals as FCC Chairman is closing the digital divide. And I recognize unaffordability as a key barrier to digital opportunity. Last September, I explained when announcing my Digital Empowerment Agenda that "[a]lthough gigabit services and mobile broadband are becoming common features of wealthier, metropolitan areas, they aren't universal." There is a real digital divide in our country, and as we seek to address this problem, I believe the Lifeline program is an important tool for helping to connect all Americans.

Regarding the *Order*, I would make several important points.

First, the Order affected only nine of the more than 900 carriers participating in the Lifeline program—that's less than 1%. Nor did the Order affect the designation of Lifeline broadband carriers by state commissions; that process proceeds apace.

Second, eight of the nine affected carriers had no Lifeline customers.

Third, the prior Commission disregarded the well-established process for approving applications like these. The National Tribal Telecommunications Association filed a petition for reconsideration pointing out that several of the providers never complied with their obligation under our rules to coordinate their applications with Tribes. These Tribal representatives thus requested that the designations be reversed. Moreover, two providers' designations were improperly granted prior to the public comment deadline for filing comments—that is, before the public even had a full and fair chance to weigh in on the designation. This curtailed the public's ability to participate in these proceedings and limited the Commission's ability to consider all designation criteria with a fulsome record. Whatever one thinks of the merits of these applications, that action was plainly improper.

Lastly, every dollar that is spent on subsidizing somebody who doesn't need the help by definition does not go to someone who does. That means that the Commission needs to make sure that there are strong safeguards against waste, fraud, and abuse before expanding the program to new providers. But our federal safeguards are insufficient: My investigation last year into these matters revealed that providers could indiscriminately override checks that are supposed to prevent wasteful and fraudulent activities. (These checks include common-sense steps like verifying the identity of would-be Lifeline recipients.) From October 2014 until June 2016, wireless resellers had overridden such safeguards 4,291,647 times in total. The investigation also uncovered other loopholes, including one that let a company claim subsidies for approximately 22,000 phantom subscribers each month in the state of Michigan. And the National Verifier—a new database intended to verify eligibility to participate in the Lifeline program—does not currently exist and will not start operating until the end of 2017. Further, it is not scheduled to cover all states until 2019. We need to make sure that safeguards are strong and effective in order to direct subsidies to American consumers who most need the help.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely.



March 22, 2017

The Honorable Keith Ellison U.S. House of Representatives 2263 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Ellison:

Thank you for your letters regarding the Wireline Competition Bureau's *Order on Reconsideration*, which affected nine companies' participation in the Lifeline program. I appreciate your views, which will be entered into the record of the proceeding.

One of my main goals as FCC Chairman is closing the digital divide. And I recognize unaffordability as a key barrier to digital opportunity. Last September, I explained when announcing my Digital Empowerment Agenda that "[a]lthough gigabit services and mobile broadband are becoming common features of wealthier, metropolitan areas, they aren't universal." There is a real digital divide in our country, and as we seek to address this problem, I believe the Lifeline program is an important tool for helping to connect all Americans.

Regarding the *Order*, I would make several important points.

First, the Order affected only nine of the more than 900 carriers participating in the Lifeline program—that's less than 1%. Nor did the Order affect the designation of Lifeline broadband carriers by state commissions; that process proceeds apace.

Second, eight of the nine affected carriers had no Lifeline customers.

Third, the prior Commission disregarded the well-established process for approving applications like these. The National Tribal Telecommunications Association filed a petition for reconsideration pointing out that several of the providers never complied with their obligation under our rules to coordinate their applications with Tribes. These Tribal representatives thus requested that the designations be reversed. Moreover, two providers' designations were improperly granted prior to the public comment deadline for filing comments—that is, before the public even had a full and fair chance to weigh in on the designation. This curtailed the public's ability to participate in these proceedings and limited the Commission's ability to consider all designation criteria with a fulsome record. Whatever one thinks of the merits of these applications, that action was plainly improper.

Lastly, every dollar that is spent on subsidizing somebody who doesn't need the help by definition does not go to someone who does. That means that the Commission needs to make sure that there are strong safeguards against waste, fraud, and abuse before expanding the program to new providers. But our federal safeguards are insufficient: My investigation last year into these matters revealed that providers could indiscriminately override checks that are supposed to prevent wasteful and fraudulent activities. (These checks include common-sense steps like verifying the identity of would-be Lifeline recipients.) From October 2014 until June 2016, wireless resellers had overridden such safeguards 4,291,647 times in total. The investigation also uncovered other loopholes, including one that let a company claim subsidies for approximately 22,000 phantom subscribers each month in the state of Michigan. And the National Verifier—a new database intended to verify eligibility to participate in the Lifeline program—does not currently exist and will not start operating until the end of 2017. Further, it is not scheduled to cover all states until 2019. We need to make sure that safeguards are strong and effective in order to direct subsidies to American consumers who most need the help.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely.



March 22, 2017

The Honorable Steve Cohen U.S. House of Representatives 2404 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Cohen:

Thank you for your letters regarding the Wireline Competition Bureau's *Order on Reconsideration*, which affected nine companies' participation in the Lifeline program. I appreciate your views, which will be entered into the record of the proceeding.

One of my main goals as FCC Chairman is closing the digital divide. And I recognize unaffordability as a key barrier to digital opportunity. Last September, I explained when announcing my Digital Empowerment Agenda that "[a]lthough gigabit services and mobile broadband are becoming common features of wealthier, metropolitan areas, they aren't universal." There is a real digital divide in our country, and as we seek to address this problem, I believe the Lifeline program is an important tool for helping to connect all Americans.

Regarding the *Order*, I would make several important points.

First, the Order affected only nine of the more than 900 carriers participating in the Lifeline program—that's less than 1%. Nor did the Order affect the designation of Lifeline broadband carriers by state commissions; that process proceeds apace.

Second, eight of the nine affected carriers had no Lifeline customers.

Third, the prior Commission disregarded the well-established process for approving applications like these. The National Tribal Telecommunications Association filed a petition for reconsideration pointing out that several of the providers never complied with their obligation under our rules to coordinate their applications with Tribes. These Tribal representatives thus requested that the designations be reversed. Moreover, two providers' designations were improperly granted prior to the public comment deadline for filing comments—that is, before the public even had a full and fair chance to weigh in on the designation. This curtailed the public's ability to participate in these proceedings and limited the Commission's ability to consider all designation criteria with a fulsome record. Whatever one thinks of the merits of these applications, that action was plainly improper.

Lastly, every dollar that is spent on subsidizing somebody who doesn't need the help by definition does not go to someone who does. That means that the Commission needs to make sure that there are strong safeguards against waste, fraud, and abuse before expanding the program to new providers. But our federal safeguards are insufficient: My investigation last year into these matters revealed that providers could indiscriminately override checks that are supposed to prevent wasteful and fraudulent activities. (These checks include common-sense steps like verifying the identity of would-be Lifeline recipients.) From October 2014 until June 2016, wireless resellers had overridden such safeguards 4,291,647 times in total. The investigation also uncovered other loopholes, including one that let a company claim subsidies for approximately 22,000 phantom subscribers each month in the state of Michigan. And the National Verifier—a new database intended to verify eligibility to participate in the Lifeline program—does not currently exist and will not start operating until the end of 2017. Further, it is not scheduled to cover all states until 2019. We need to make sure that safeguards are strong and effective in order to direct subsidies to American consumers who most need the help.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

Ajit V. Pai



March 22, 2017

The Honorable Yvette D. Clarke U.S. House of Representatives 2058 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Clarke:

Thank you for your letters regarding the Wireline Competition Bureau's *Order on Reconsideration*, which affected nine companies' participation in the Lifeline program. I appreciate your views, which will be entered into the record of the proceeding.

One of my main goals as FCC Chairman is closing the digital divide. And I recognize unaffordability as a key barrier to digital opportunity. Last September, I explained when announcing my Digital Empowerment Agenda that "[a]lthough gigabit services and mobile broadband are becoming common features of wealthier, metropolitan areas, they aren't universal." There is a real digital divide in our country, and as we seek to address this problem, I believe the Lifeline program is an important tool for helping to connect all Americans.

Regarding the *Order*, I would make several important points.

First, the Order affected only nine of the more than 900 carriers participating in the Lifeline program—that's less than 1%. Nor did the Order affect the designation of Lifeline broadband carriers by state commissions; that process proceeds apace.

Second, eight of the nine affected carriers had no Lifeline customers.

Third, the prior Commission disregarded the well-established process for approving applications like these. The National Tribal Telecommunications Association filed a petition for reconsideration pointing out that several of the providers never complied with their obligation under our rules to coordinate their applications with Tribes. These Tribal representatives thus requested that the designations be reversed. Moreover, two providers' designations were improperly granted prior to the public comment deadline for filing comments—that is, before the public even had a full and fair chance to weigh in on the designation. This curtailed the public's ability to participate in these proceedings and limited the Commission's ability to consider all designation criteria with a fulsome record. Whatever one thinks of the merits of these applications, that action was plainly improper.

Lastly, every dollar that is spent on subsidizing somebody who doesn't need the help by definition does not go to someone who does. That means that the Commission needs to make sure that there are strong safeguards against waste, fraud, and abuse before expanding the program to new providers. But our federal safeguards are insufficient: My investigation last year into these matters revealed that providers could indiscriminately override checks that are supposed to prevent wasteful and fraudulent activities. (These checks include common-sense steps like verifying the identity of would-be Lifeline recipients.) From October 2014 until June 2016, wireless resellers had overridden such safeguards 4,291,647 times in total. The investigation also uncovered other loopholes, including one that let a company claim subsidies for approximately 22,000 phantom subscribers each month in the state of Michigan. And the National Verifier—a new database intended to verify eligibility to participate in the Lifeline program—does not currently exist and will not start operating until the end of 2017. Further, it is not scheduled to cover all states until 2019. We need to make sure that safeguards are strong and effective in order to direct subsidies to American consumers who most need the help.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely.



March 22, 2017

The Honorable G.K. Butterfield U.S. House of Representatives 2080 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Butterfield:

Thank you for your letters regarding the Wireline Competition Bureau's *Order on Reconsideration*, which affected nine companies' participation in the Lifeline program. I appreciate your views, which will be entered into the record of the proceeding.

One of my main goals as FCC Chairman is closing the digital divide. And I recognize unaffordability as a key barrier to digital opportunity. Last September, I explained when announcing my Digital Empowerment Agenda that "[a]lthough gigabit services and mobile broadband are becoming common features of wealthier, metropolitan areas, they aren't universal." There is a real digital divide in our country, and as we seek to address this problem, I believe the Lifeline program is an important tool for helping to connect all Americans.

Regarding the Order, I would make several important points.

First, the Order affected only nine of the more than 900 carriers participating in the Lifeline program—that's less than 1%. Nor did the Order affect the designation of Lifeline broadband carriers by state commissions; that process proceeds apace.

Second, eight of the nine affected carriers had no Lifeline customers.

Third, the prior Commission disregarded the well-established process for approving applications like these. The National Tribal Telecommunications Association filed a petition for reconsideration pointing out that several of the providers never complied with their obligation under our rules to coordinate their applications with Tribes. These Tribal representatives thus requested that the designations be reversed. Moreover, two providers' designations were improperly granted prior to the public comment deadline for filing comments—that is, before the public even had a full and fair chance to weigh in on the designation. This curtailed the public's ability to participate in these proceedings and limited the Commission's ability to consider all designation criteria with a fulsome record. Whatever one thinks of the merits of these applications, that action was plainly improper.

Lastly, every dollar that is spent on subsidizing somebody who doesn't need the help by definition does not go to someone who does. That means that the Commission needs to make sure that there are strong safeguards against waste, fraud, and abuse before expanding the program to new providers. But our federal safeguards are insufficient: My investigation last year into these matters revealed that providers could indiscriminately override checks that are supposed to prevent wasteful and fraudulent activities. (These checks include common-sense steps like verifying the identity of would-be Lifeline recipients.) From October 2014 until June 2016, wireless resellers had overridden such safeguards 4,291,647 times in total. The investigation also uncovered other loopholes, including one that let a company claim subsidies for approximately 22,000 phantom subscribers each month in the state of Michigan. And the National Verifier—a new database intended to verify eligibility to participate in the Lifeline program—does not currently exist and will not start operating until the end of 2017. Further, it is not scheduled to cover all states until 2019. We need to make sure that safeguards are strong and effective in order to direct subsidies to American consumers who most need the help.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerery,

Ajit V. Pai



March 22, 2017

The Honorable Alma Adams U.S. House of Representatives 222 Cannon House Office Building Washington, D.C.

Dear Congresswoman Adams:

Thank you for your letter regarding the Wireline Competition Bureau's *Order on Reconsideration*, which affected nine companies' participation in the Lifeline program. I appreciate your views, which will be entered into the record of the proceeding.

One of my main goals as FCC Chairman is closing the digital divide. And I recognize unaffordability as a key barrier to digital opportunity. Last September, I explained when announcing my Digital Empowerment Agenda that "[a]lthough gigabit services and mobile broadband are becoming common features of wealthier, metropolitan areas, they aren't universal." There is a real digital divide in our country, and as we seek to address this problem, I believe the Lifeline program is an important tool for helping to connect all Americans.

Regarding the *Order*, I would make several important points.

First, the Order affected only nine of the more than 900 carriers participating in the Lifeline program—that's less than 1%. Nor did the Order affect the designation of Lifeline broadband carriers by state commissions; that process proceeds apace.

Second, eight of the nine affected carriers had no Lifeline customers.

Third, the prior Commission disregarded the well-established process for approving applications like these. The National Tribal Telecommunications Association filed a petition for reconsideration pointing out that several of the providers never complied with their obligation under our rules to coordinate their applications with Tribes. These Tribal representatives thus requested that the designations be reversed. Moreover, two providers' designations were improperly granted prior to the public comment deadline for filing comments—that is, before the public even had a full and fair chance to weigh in on the designation. This curtailed the public's ability to participate in these proceedings and limited the Commission's ability to consider all designation criteria with a fulsome record. Whatever one thinks of the merits of these applications, that action was plainly improper.

Lastly, every dollar that is spent on subsidizing somebody who doesn't need the help by definition does not go to someone who does. That means that the Commission needs to make sure that there are strong safeguards against waste, fraud, and abuse before expanding the program to new providers. But our federal safeguards are insufficient: My investigation last year into these matters revealed that providers could indiscriminately override checks that are supposed to prevent wasteful and fraudulent activities. (These checks include common-sense steps like verifying the identity of would-be Lifeline recipients.) From October 2014 until June 2016, wireless resellers had overridden such safeguards 4,291,647 times in total. The investigation also uncovered other loopholes, including one that let a company claim subsidies for approximately 22,000 phantom subscribers each month in the state of Michigan. And the National Verifier—a new database intended to verify eligibility to participate in the Lifeline program—does not currently exist and will not start operating until the end of 2017. Further, it is not scheduled to cover all states until 2019. We need to make sure that safeguards are strong and effective in order to direct subsidies to American consumers who most need the help.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.



March 22, 2017

The Honorable Joyce Beatty U.S. House of Representatives 133 Cannon House Office Building Washington, D.C.

Dear Congresswoman Beatty:

Thank you for your letter regarding the Wireline Competition Bureau's *Order on Reconsideration*, which affected nine companies' participation in the Lifeline program. I appreciate your views, which will be entered into the record of the proceeding.

One of my main goals as FCC Chairman is closing the digital divide. And I recognize unaffordability as a key barrier to digital opportunity. Last September, I explained when announcing my Digital Empowerment Agenda that "[a]lthough gigabit services and mobile broadband are becoming common features of wealthier, metropolitan areas, they aren't universal." There is a real digital divide in our country, and as we seek to address this problem, I believe the Lifeline program is an important tool for helping to connect all Americans.

Regarding the Order, I would make several important points.

First, the *Order* affected only nine of the more than 900 carriers participating in the Lifeline program—that's less than 1%. Nor did the *Order* affect the designation of Lifeline broadband carriers by state commissions; that process proceeds apace.

Second, eight of the nine affected carriers had no Lifeline customers.

Third, the prior Commission disregarded the well-established process for approving applications like these. The National Tribal Telecommunications Association filed a petition for reconsideration pointing out that several of the providers never complied with their obligation under our rules to coordinate their applications with Tribes. These Tribal representatives thus requested that the designations be reversed. Moreover, two providers' designations were improperly granted prior to the public comment deadline for filing comments—that is, before the public even had a full and fair chance to weigh in on the designation. This curtailed the public's ability to participate in these proceedings and limited the Commission's ability to consider all designation criteria with a fulsome record. Whatever one thinks of the merits of these applications, that action was plainly improper.

Lastly, every dollar that is spent on subsidizing somebody who doesn't need the help by definition does not go to someone who does. That means that the Commission needs to make sure that there are strong safeguards against waste, fraud, and abuse before expanding the program to new providers. But our federal safeguards are insufficient: My investigation last year into these matters revealed that providers could indiscriminately override checks that are supposed to prevent wasteful and fraudulent activities. (These checks include common-sense steps like verifying the identity of would-be Lifeline recipients.) From October 2014 until June 2016, wireless resellers had overridden such safeguards 4,291,647 times in total. The investigation also uncovered other loopholes, including one that let a company claim subsidies for approximately 22,000 phantom subscribers each month in the state of Michigan. And the National Verifier—a new database intended to verify eligibility to participate in the Lifeline program—does not currently exist and will not start operating until the end of 2017. Further, it is not scheduled to cover all states until 2019. We need to make sure that safeguards are strong and effective in order to direct subsidies to American consumers who most need the help.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,



March 22, 2017

The Honorable Don Beyer U.S. House of Representatives 1119 Longworth House Office Building Washington, D.C.

Dear Congressman Beyer:

Thank you for your letter regarding the Wireline Competition Bureau's *Order on Reconsideration*, which affected nine companies' participation in the Lifeline program. I appreciate your views, which will be entered into the record of the proceeding.

One of my main goals as FCC Chairman is closing the digital divide. And I recognize unaffordability as a key barrier to digital opportunity. Last September, I explained when announcing my Digital Empowerment Agenda that "[a]lthough gigabit services and mobile broadband are becoming common features of wealthier, metropolitan areas, they aren't universal." There is a real digital divide in our country, and as we seek to address this problem, I believe the Lifeline program is an important tool for helping to connect all Americans.

Regarding the Order, I would make several important points.

First, the Order affected only nine of the more than 900 carriers participating in the Lifeline program—that's less than 1%. Nor did the Order affect the designation of Lifeline broadband carriers by state commissions; that process proceeds apace.

Second, eight of the nine affected carriers had no Lifeline customers.

Third, the prior Commission disregarded the well-established process for approving applications like these. The National Tribal Telecommunications Association filed a petition for reconsideration pointing out that several of the providers never complied with their obligation under our rules to coordinate their applications with Tribes. These Tribal representatives thus requested that the designations be reversed. Moreover, two providers' designations were improperly granted prior to the public comment deadline for filing comments—that is, before the public even had a full and fair chance to weigh in on the designation. This curtailed the public's ability to participate in these proceedings and limited the Commission's ability to consider all designation criteria with a fulsome record. Whatever one thinks of the merits of these applications, that action was plainly improper.

Lastly, every dollar that is spent on subsidizing somebody who doesn't need the help by definition does not go to someone who does. That means that the Commission needs to make sure that there are strong safeguards against waste, fraud, and abuse before expanding the program to new providers. But our federal safeguards are insufficient: My investigation last year into these matters revealed that providers could indiscriminately override checks that are supposed to prevent wasteful and fraudulent activities. (These checks include common-sense steps like verifying the identity of would-be Lifeline recipients.) From October 2014 until June 2016, wireless resellers had overridden such safeguards 4,291,647 times in total. The investigation also uncovered other loopholes, including one that let a company claim subsidies for approximately 22,000 phantom subscribers each month in the state of Michigan. And the National Verifier—a new database intended to verify eligibility to participate in the Lifeline program—does not currently exist and will not start operating until the end of 2017. Further, it is not scheduled to cover all states until 2019. We need to make sure that safeguards are strong and effective in order to direct subsidies to American consumers who most need the help.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,



March 22, 2017

The Honorable Earl Blumenauer U.S. House of Representatives 1111 Longworth House Office Building Washington, D.C.

Dear Congressman Blumenauer:

Thank you for your letter regarding the Wireline Competition Bureau's *Order on Reconsideration*, which affected nine companies' participation in the Lifeline program. I appreciate your views, which will be entered into the record of the proceeding.

One of my main goals as FCC Chairman is closing the digital divide. And I recognize unaffordability as a key barrier to digital opportunity. Last September, I explained when announcing my Digital Empowerment Agenda that "[a]lthough gigabit services and mobile broadband are becoming common features of wealthier, metropolitan areas, they aren't universal." There is a real digital divide in our country, and as we seek to address this problem, I believe the Lifeline program is an important tool for helping to connect all Americans.

Regarding the Order, I would make several important points.

First, the *Order* affected only nine of the more than 900 carriers participating in the Lifeline program—that's less than 1%. Nor did the *Order* affect the designation of Lifeline broadband carriers by state commissions; that process proceeds apace.

Second, eight of the nine affected carriers had no Lifeline customers.

Third, the prior Commission disregarded the well-established process for approving applications like these. The National Tribal Telecommunications Association filed a petition for reconsideration pointing out that several of the providers never complied with their obligation under our rules to coordinate their applications with Tribes. These Tribal representatives thus requested that the designations be reversed. Moreover, two providers' designations were improperly granted prior to the public comment deadline for filing comments—that is, before the public even had a full and fair chance to weigh in on the designation. This curtailed the public's ability to participate in these proceedings and limited the Commission's ability to consider all designation criteria with a fulsome record. Whatever one thinks of the merits of these applications, that action was plainly improper.

Lastly, every dollar that is spent on subsidizing somebody who doesn't need the help by definition does not go to someone who does. That means that the Commission needs to make sure that there are strong safeguards against waste, fraud, and abuse before expanding the program to new providers. But our federal safeguards are insufficient: My investigation last year into these matters revealed that providers could indiscriminately override checks that are supposed to prevent wasteful and fraudulent activities. (These checks include common-sense steps like verifying the identity of would-be Lifeline recipients.) From October 2014 until June 2016, wireless resellers had overridden such safeguards 4,291,647 times in total. The investigation also uncovered other loopholes, including one that let a company claim subsidies for approximately 22,000 phantom subscribers each month in the state of Michigan. And the National Verifier—a new database intended to verify eligibility to participate in the Lifeline program—does not currently exist and will not start operating until the end of 2017. Further, it is not scheduled to cover all states until 2019. We need to make sure that safeguards are strong and effective in order to direct subsidies to American consumers who most need the help.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.



March 22, 2017

The Honorable Judy Chu U.S. House of Representatives 2423 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C.

Dear Congresswoman Chu:

Thank you for your letter regarding the Wireline Competition Bureau's *Order on Reconsideration*, which affected nine companies' participation in the Lifeline program. I appreciate your views, which will be entered into the record of the proceeding.

One of my main goals as FCC Chairman is closing the digital divide. And I recognize unaffordability as a key barrier to digital opportunity. Last September, I explained when announcing my Digital Empowerment Agenda that "[a]lthough gigabit services and mobile broadband are becoming common features of wealthier, metropolitan areas, they aren't universal." There is a real digital divide in our country, and as we seek to address this problem, I believe the Lifeline program is an important tool for helping to connect all Americans.

Regarding the Order, I would make several important points.

First, the Order affected only nine of the more than 900 carriers participating in the Lifeline program—that's less than 1%. Nor did the Order affect the designation of Lifeline broadband carriers by state commissions; that process proceeds apace.

Second, eight of the nine affected carriers had no Lifeline customers.

Third, the prior Commission disregarded the well-established process for approving applications like these. The National Tribal Telecommunications Association filed a petition for reconsideration pointing out that several of the providers never complied with their obligation under our rules to coordinate their applications with Tribes. These Tribal representatives thus requested that the designations be reversed. Moreover, two providers' designations were improperly granted prior to the public comment deadline for filing comments—that is, before the public even had a full and fair chance to weigh in on the designation. This curtailed the public's ability to participate in these proceedings and limited the Commission's ability to consider all designation criteria with a fulsome record. Whatever one thinks of the merits of these applications, that action was plainly improper.

Lastly, every dollar that is spent on subsidizing somebody who doesn't need the help by definition does not go to someone who does. That means that the Commission needs to make sure that there are strong safeguards against waste, fraud, and abuse before expanding the program to new providers. But our federal safeguards are insufficient: My investigation last year into these matters revealed that providers could indiscriminately override checks that are supposed to prevent wasteful and fraudulent activities. (These checks include common-sense steps like verifying the identity of would-be Lifeline recipients.) From October 2014 until June 2016, wireless resellers had overridden such safeguards 4,291,647 times in total. The investigation also uncovered other loopholes, including one that let a company claim subsidies for approximately 22,000 phantom subscribers each month in the state of Michigan. And the National Verifier—a new database intended to verify eligibility to participate in the Lifeline program—does not currently exist and will not start operating until the end of 2017. Further, it is not scheduled to cover all states until 2019. We need to make sure that safeguards are strong and effective in order to direct subsidies to American consumers who most need the help.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,
Ajit V. Pai



March 22, 2017

The Honorable David Cicilline U.S. House of Representatives 2244 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C.

Dear Congressman Cicilline:

Thank you for your letter regarding the Wireline Competition Bureau's *Order on Reconsideration*, which affected nine companies' participation in the Lifeline program. I appreciate your views, which will be entered into the record of the proceeding.

One of my main goals as FCC Chairman is closing the digital divide. And I recognize unaffordability as a key barrier to digital opportunity. Last September, I explained when announcing my Digital Empowerment Agenda that "[a]lthough gigabit services and mobile broadband are becoming common features of wealthier, metropolitan areas, they aren't universal." There is a real digital divide in our country, and as we seek to address this problem, I believe the Lifeline program is an important tool for helping to connect all Americans.

Regarding the Order, I would make several important points.

First, the Order affected only nine of the more than 900 carriers participating in the Lifeline program—that's less than 1%. Nor did the Order affect the designation of Lifeline broadband carriers by state commissions; that process proceeds apace.

Second, eight of the nine affected carriers had no Lifeline customers.

Third, the prior Commission disregarded the well-established process for approving applications like these. The National Tribal Telecommunications Association filed a petition for reconsideration pointing out that several of the providers never complied with their obligation under our rules to coordinate their applications with Tribes. These Tribal representatives thus requested that the designations be reversed. Moreover, two providers' designations were improperly granted prior to the public comment deadline for filing comments—that is, before the public even had a full and fair chance to weigh in on the designation. This curtailed the public's ability to participate in these proceedings and limited the Commission's ability to consider all designation criteria with a fulsome record. Whatever one thinks of the merits of these applications, that action was plainly improper.

Lastly, every dollar that is spent on subsidizing somebody who doesn't need the help by definition does not go to someone who does. That means that the Commission needs to make sure that there are strong safeguards against waste, fraud, and abuse before expanding the program to new providers. But our federal safeguards are insufficient: My investigation last year into these matters revealed that providers could indiscriminately override checks that are supposed to prevent wasteful and fraudulent activities. (These checks include common-sense steps like verifying the identity of would-be Lifeline recipients.) From October 2014 until June 2016, wireless resellers had overridden such safeguards 4,291,647 times in total. The investigation also uncovered other loopholes, including one that let a company claim subsidies for approximately 22,000 phantom subscribers each month in the state of Michigan. And the National Verifier—a new database intended to verify eligibility to participate in the Lifeline program—does not currently exist and will not start operating until the end of 2017. Further, it is not scheduled to cover all states until 2019. We need to make sure that safeguards are strong and effective in order to direct subsidies to American consumers who most need the help.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

Ajit V. Pai



March 22, 2017

The Honorable Emanuel Cleaver U.S. House of Representatives 2335 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C.

Dear Congressman Cleaver:

Thank you for your letter regarding the Wireline Competition Bureau's *Order on Reconsideration*, which affected nine companies' participation in the Lifeline program. I appreciate your views, which will be entered into the record of the proceeding.

One of my main goals as FCC Chairman is closing the digital divide. And I recognize unaffordability as a key barrier to digital opportunity. Last September, I explained when announcing my Digital Empowerment Agenda that "[a]lthough gigabit services and mobile broadband are becoming common features of wealthier, metropolitan areas, they aren't universal." There is a real digital divide in our country, and as we seek to address this problem, I believe the Lifeline program is an important tool for helping to connect all Americans.

Regarding the Order, I would make several important points.

First, the *Order* affected only nine of the more than 900 carriers participating in the Lifeline program—that's less than 1%. Nor did the *Order* affect the designation of Lifeline broadband carriers by state commissions; that process proceeds apace.

Second, eight of the nine affected carriers had no Lifeline customers.

Third, the prior Commission disregarded the well-established process for approving applications like these. The National Tribal Telecommunications Association filed a petition for reconsideration pointing out that several of the providers never complied with their obligation under our rules to coordinate their applications with Tribes. These Tribal representatives thus requested that the designations be reversed. Moreover, two providers' designations were improperly granted prior to the public comment deadline for filing comments—that is, before the public even had a full and fair chance to weigh in on the designation. This curtailed the public's ability to participate in these proceedings and limited the Commission's ability to consider all designation criteria with a fulsome record. Whatever one thinks of the merits of these applications, that action was plainly improper.

Lastly, every dollar that is spent on subsidizing somebody who doesn't need the help by definition does not go to someone who does. That means that the Commission needs to make sure that there are strong safeguards against waste, fraud, and abuse before expanding the program to new providers. But our federal safeguards are insufficient: My investigation last year into these matters revealed that providers could indiscriminately override checks that are supposed to prevent wasteful and fraudulent activities. (These checks include common-sense steps like verifying the identity of would-be Lifeline recipients.) From October 2014 until June 2016, wireless resellers had overridden such safeguards 4,291,647 times in total. The investigation also uncovered other loopholes, including one that let a company claim subsidies for approximately 22,000 phantom subscribers each month in the state of Michigan. And the National Verifier—a new database intended to verify eligibility to participate in the Lifeline program—does not currently exist and will not start operating until the end of 2017. Further, it is not scheduled to cover all states until 2019. We need to make sure that safeguards are strong and effective in order to direct subsidies to American consumers who most need the help.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.



March 22, 2017

The Honorable John Conyers U.S. House of Representatives 2426 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C.

Dear Congressman Conyers:

Thank you for your letter regarding the Wireline Competition Bureau's *Order on Reconsideration*, which affected nine companies' participation in the Lifeline program. I appreciate your views, which will be entered into the record of the proceeding.

One of my main goals as FCC Chairman is closing the digital divide. And I recognize unaffordability as a key barrier to digital opportunity. Last September, I explained when announcing my Digital Empowerment Agenda that "[a]lthough gigabit services and mobile broadband are becoming common features of wealthier, metropolitan areas, they aren't universal." There is a real digital divide in our country, and as we seek to address this problem, I believe the Lifeline program is an important tool for helping to connect all Americans.

Regarding the Order, I would make several important points.

First, the Order affected only nine of the more than 900 carriers participating in the Lifeline program—that's less than 1%. Nor did the Order affect the designation of Lifeline broadband carriers by state commissions; that process proceeds apace.

Second, eight of the nine affected carriers had no Lifeline customers.

Third, the prior Commission disregarded the well-established process for approving applications like these. The National Tribal Telecommunications Association filed a petition for reconsideration pointing out that several of the providers never complied with their obligation under our rules to coordinate their applications with Tribes. These Tribal representatives thus requested that the designations be reversed. Moreover, two providers' designations were improperly granted prior to the public comment deadline for filing comments—that is, before the public even had a full and fair chance to weigh in on the designation. This curtailed the public's ability to participate in these proceedings and limited the Commission's ability to consider all designation criteria with a fulsome record. Whatever one thinks of the merits of these applications, that action was plainly improper.

Lastly, every dollar that is spent on subsidizing somebody who doesn't need the help by definition does not go to someone who does. That means that the Commission needs to make sure that there are strong safeguards against waste, fraud, and abuse before expanding the program to new providers. But our federal safeguards are insufficient: My investigation last year into these matters revealed that providers could indiscriminately override checks that are supposed to prevent wasteful and fraudulent activities. (These checks include common-sense steps like verifying the identity of would-be Lifeline recipients.) From October 2014 until June 2016, wireless resellers had overridden such safeguards 4,291,647 times in total. The investigation also uncovered other loopholes, including one that let a company claim subsidies for approximately 22,000 phantom subscribers each month in the state of Michigan. And the National Verifier—a new database intended to verify eligibility to participate in the Lifeline program—does not currently exist and will not start operating until the end of 2017. Further, it is not scheduled to cover all states until 2019. We need to make sure that safeguards are strong and effective in order to direct subsidies to American consumers who most need the help.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.



March 22, 2017

The Honorable Eliot L. Engel U.S. House of Representatives 2462 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C.

Dear Congressman Engel:

Thank you for your letter regarding the Wireline Competition Bureau's *Order on Reconsideration*, which affected nine companies' participation in the Lifeline program. I appreciate your views, which will be entered into the record of the proceeding.

One of my main goals as FCC Chairman is closing the digital divide. And I recognize unaffordability as a key barrier to digital opportunity. Last September, I explained when announcing my Digital Empowerment Agenda that "[a]lthough gigabit services and mobile broadband are becoming common features of wealthier, metropolitan areas, they aren't universal." There is a real digital divide in our country, and as we seek to address this problem, I believe the Lifeline program is an important tool for helping to connect all Americans.

Regarding the Order, I would make several important points.

First, the Order affected only nine of the more than 900 carriers participating in the Lifeline program—that's less than 1%. Nor did the Order affect the designation of Lifeline broadband carriers by state commissions; that process proceeds apace.

Second, eight of the nine affected carriers had no Lifeline customers.

Third, the prior Commission disregarded the well-established process for approving applications like these. The National Tribal Telecommunications Association filed a petition for reconsideration pointing out that several of the providers never complied with their obligation under our rules to coordinate their applications with Tribes. These Tribal representatives thus requested that the designations be reversed. Moreover, two providers' designations were improperly granted prior to the public comment deadline for filing comments—that is, before the public even had a full and fair chance to weigh in on the designation. This curtailed the public's ability to participate in these proceedings and limited the Commission's ability to consider all designation criteria with a fulsome record. Whatever one thinks of the merits of these applications, that action was plainly improper.

Lastly, every dollar that is spent on subsidizing somebody who doesn't need the help by definition does not go to someone who does. That means that the Commission needs to make sure that there are strong safeguards against waste, fraud, and abuse before expanding the program to new providers. But our federal safeguards are insufficient: My investigation last year into these matters revealed that providers could indiscriminately override checks that are supposed to prevent wasteful and fraudulent activities. (These checks include common-sense steps like verifying the identity of would-be Lifeline recipients.) From October 2014 until June 2016, wireless resellers had overridden such safeguards 4,291,647 times in total. The investigation also uncovered other loopholes, including one that let a company claim subsidies for approximately 22,000 phantom subscribers each month in the state of Michigan. And the National Verifier—a new database intended to verify eligibility to participate in the Lifeline program—does not currently exist and will not start operating until the end of 2017. Further, it is not scheduled to cover all states until 2019. We need to make sure that safeguards are strong and effective in order to direct subsidies to American consumers who most need the help.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

Ajit V. Pai



March 22, 2017

The Honorable Elizabeth Esty U.S. House of Representatives 221 Cannon House Office Building Washington, D.C.

Dear Congresswoman Esty:

Thank you for your letter regarding the Wireline Competition Bureau's *Order on Reconsideration*, which affected nine companies' participation in the Lifeline program. I appreciate your views, which will be entered into the record of the proceeding.

One of my main goals as FCC Chairman is closing the digital divide. And I recognize unaffordability as a key barrier to digital opportunity. Last September, I explained when announcing my Digital Empowerment Agenda that "[a]lthough gigabit services and mobile broadband are becoming common features of wealthier, metropolitan areas, they aren't universal." There is a real digital divide in our country, and as we seek to address this problem, I believe the Lifeline program is an important tool for helping to connect all Americans.

Regarding the Order, I would make several important points.

First, the Order affected only nine of the more than 900 carriers participating in the Lifeline program—that's less than 1%. Nor did the Order affect the designation of Lifeline broadband carriers by state commissions; that process proceeds apace.

Second, eight of the nine affected carriers had no Lifeline customers.

Third, the prior Commission disregarded the well-established process for approving applications like these. The National Tribal Telecommunications Association filed a petition for reconsideration pointing out that several of the providers never complied with their obligation under our rules to coordinate their applications with Tribes. These Tribal representatives thus requested that the designations be reversed. Moreover, two providers' designations were improperly granted prior to the public comment deadline for filing comments—that is, before the public even had a full and fair chance to weigh in on the designation. This curtailed the public's ability to participate in these proceedings and limited the Commission's ability to consider all designation criteria with a fulsome record. Whatever one thinks of the merits of these applications, that action was plainly improper.

Lastly, every dollar that is spent on subsidizing somebody who doesn't need the help by definition does not go to someone who does. That means that the Commission needs to make sure that there are strong safeguards against waste, fraud, and abuse before expanding the program to new providers. But our federal safeguards are insufficient: My investigation last year into these matters revealed that providers could indiscriminately override checks that are supposed to prevent wasteful and fraudulent activities. (These checks include common-sense steps like verifying the identity of would-be Lifeline recipients.) From October 2014 until June 2016, wireless resellers had overridden such safeguards 4,291,647 times in total. The investigation also uncovered other loopholes, including one that let a company claim subsidies for approximately 22,000 phantom subscribers each month in the state of Michigan. And the National Verifier—a new database intended to verify eligibility to participate in the Lifeline program—does not currently exist and will not start operating until the end of 2017. Further, it is not scheduled to cover all states until 2019. We need to make sure that safeguards are strong and effective in order to direct subsidies to American consumers who most need the help.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

Ajit V. Pai



March 22, 2017

The Honorable Dwight Evans U.S. House of Representatives 1105 Longworth House Office Building Washington, D.C.

Dear Congressman Evans:

Thank you for your letter regarding the Wireline Competition Bureau's *Order on Reconsideration*, which affected nine companies' participation in the Lifeline program. I appreciate your views, which will be entered into the record of the proceeding.

One of my main goals as FCC Chairman is closing the digital divide. And I recognize unaffordability as a key barrier to digital opportunity. Last September, I explained when announcing my Digital Empowerment Agenda that "[a]lthough gigabit services and mobile broadband are becoming common features of wealthier, metropolitan areas, they aren't universal." There is a real digital divide in our country, and as we seek to address this problem, I believe the Lifeline program is an important tool for helping to connect all Americans.

Regarding the Order, I would make several important points.

First, the Order affected only nine of the more than 900 carriers participating in the Lifeline program—that's less than 1%. Nor did the Order affect the designation of Lifeline broadband carriers by state commissions; that process proceeds apace.

Second, eight of the nine affected carriers had no Lifeline customers.

Third, the prior Commission disregarded the well-established process for approving applications like these. The National Tribal Telecommunications Association filed a petition for reconsideration pointing out that several of the providers never complied with their obligation under our rules to coordinate their applications with Tribes. These Tribal representatives thus requested that the designations be reversed. Moreover, two providers' designations were improperly granted prior to the public comment deadline for filing comments—that is, before the public even had a full and fair chance to weigh in on the designation. This curtailed the public's ability to participate in these proceedings and limited the Commission's ability to consider all designation criteria with a fulsome record. Whatever one thinks of the merits of these applications, that action was plainly improper.

Lastly, every dollar that is spent on subsidizing somebody who doesn't need the help by definition does not go to someone who does. That means that the Commission needs to make sure that there are strong safeguards against waste, fraud, and abuse before expanding the program to new providers. But our federal safeguards are insufficient: My investigation last year into these matters revealed that providers could indiscriminately override checks that are supposed to prevent wasteful and fraudulent activities. (These checks include common-sense steps like verifying the identity of would-be Lifeline recipients.) From October 2014 until June 2016, wireless resellers had overridden such safeguards 4,291,647 times in total. The investigation also uncovered other loopholes, including one that let a company claim subsidies for approximately 22,000 phantom subscribers each month in the state of Michigan. And the National Verifier—a new database intended to verify eligibility to participate in the Lifeline program—does not currently exist and will not start operating until the end of 2017. Further, it is not scheduled to cover all states until 2019. We need to make sure that safeguards are strong and effective in order to direct subsidies to American consumers who most need the help.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

Ajit V. Pai



March 22, 2017

The Honorable Alcee L. Hastings U.S. House of Representatives 2353 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C.

Dear Congressman Hastings:

Thank you for your letter regarding the Wireline Competition Bureau's *Order on Reconsideration*, which affected nine companies' participation in the Lifeline program. I appreciate your views, which will be entered into the record of the proceeding.

One of my main goals as FCC Chairman is closing the digital divide. And I recognize unaffordability as a key barrier to digital opportunity. Last September, I explained when announcing my Digital Empowerment Agenda that "[a]lthough gigabit services and mobile broadband are becoming common features of wealthier, metropolitan areas, they aren't universal." There is a real digital divide in our country, and as we seek to address this problem, I believe the Lifeline program is an important tool for helping to connect all Americans.

Regarding the Order, I would make several important points.

First, the *Order* affected only nine of the more than 900 carriers participating in the Lifeline program—that's less than 1%. Nor did the *Order* affect the designation of Lifeline broadband carriers by state commissions; that process proceeds apace.

Second, eight of the nine affected carriers had no Lifeline customers.

Third, the prior Commission disregarded the well-established process for approving applications like these. The National Tribal Telecommunications Association filed a petition for reconsideration pointing out that several of the providers never complied with their obligation under our rules to coordinate their applications with Tribes. These Tribal representatives thus requested that the designations be reversed. Moreover, two providers' designations were improperly granted prior to the public comment deadline for filing comments—that is, before the public even had a full and fair chance to weigh in on the designation. This curtailed the public's ability to participate in these proceedings and limited the Commission's ability to consider all designation criteria with a fulsome record. Whatever one thinks of the merits of these applications, that action was plainly improper.

Lastly, every dollar that is spent on subsidizing somebody who doesn't need the help by definition does not go to someone who does. That means that the Commission needs to make sure that there are strong safeguards against waste, fraud, and abuse before expanding the program to new providers. But our federal safeguards are insufficient: My investigation last year into these matters revealed that providers could indiscriminately override checks that are supposed to prevent wasteful and fraudulent activities. (These checks include common-sense steps like verifying the identity of would-be Lifeline recipients.) From October 2014 until June 2016, wireless resellers had overridden such safeguards 4,291,647 times in total. The investigation also uncovered other loopholes, including one that let a company claim subsidies for approximately 22,000 phantom subscribers each month in the state of Michigan. And the National Verifier—a new database intended to verify eligibility to participate in the Lifeline program—does not currently exist and will not start operating until the end of 2017. Further, it is not scheduled to cover all states until 2019. We need to make sure that safeguards are strong and effective in order to direct subsidies to American consumers who most need the help.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely.



March 22, 2017

The Honorable Hakeem Jeffries U.S. House of Representatives 1607 Longworth House Office Building Washington, D.C.

Dear Congressman Jeffries:

Thank you for your letter regarding the Wireline Competition Bureau's *Order on Reconsideration*, which affected nine companies' participation in the Lifeline program. I appreciate your views, which will be entered into the record of the proceeding.

One of my main goals as FCC Chairman is closing the digital divide. And I recognize unaffordability as a key barrier to digital opportunity. Last September, I explained when announcing my Digital Empowerment Agenda that "[a]lthough gigabit services and mobile broadband are becoming common features of wealthier, metropolitan areas, they aren't universal." There is a real digital divide in our country, and as we seek to address this problem, I believe the Lifeline program is an important tool for helping to connect all Americans.

Regarding the Order, I would make several important points.

First, the Order affected only nine of the more than 900 carriers participating in the Lifeline program—that's less than 1%. Nor did the Order affect the designation of Lifeline broadband carriers by state commissions; that process proceeds apace.

Second, eight of the nine affected carriers had no Lifeline customers.

Third, the prior Commission disregarded the well-established process for approving applications like these. The National Tribal Telecommunications Association filed a petition for reconsideration pointing out that several of the providers never complied with their obligation under our rules to coordinate their applications with Tribes. These Tribal representatives thus requested that the designations be reversed. Moreover, two providers' designations were improperly granted prior to the public comment deadline for filing comments—that is, before the public even had a full and fair chance to weigh in on the designation. This curtailed the public's ability to participate in these proceedings and limited the Commission's ability to consider all designation criteria with a fulsome record. Whatever one thinks of the merits of these applications, that action was plainly improper.

Lastly, every dollar that is spent on subsidizing somebody who doesn't need the help by definition does not go to someone who does. That means that the Commission needs to make sure that there are strong safeguards against waste, fraud, and abuse before expanding the program to new providers. But our federal safeguards are insufficient: My investigation last year into these matters revealed that providers could indiscriminately override checks that are supposed to prevent wasteful and fraudulent activities. (These checks include common-sense steps like verifying the identity of would-be Lifeline recipients.) From October 2014 until June 2016, wireless resellers had overridden such safeguards 4,291,647 times in total. The investigation also uncovered other loopholes, including one that let a company claim subsidies for approximately 22,000 phantom subscribers each month in the state of Michigan. And the National Verifier—a new database intended to verify eligibility to participate in the Lifeline program—does not currently exist and will not start operating until the end of 2017. Further, it is not scheduled to cover all states until 2019. We need to make sure that safeguards are strong and effective in order to direct subsidies to American consumers who most need the help.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,



March 22, 2017

The Honorable Robin Kelly U.S. House of Representatives 1239 Longworth House Office Building Washington, D.C.

Dear Congresswoman Kelly:

Thank you for your letter regarding the Wireline Competition Bureau's *Order on Reconsideration*, which affected nine companies' participation in the Lifeline program. I appreciate your views, which will be entered into the record of the proceeding.

One of my main goals as FCC Chairman is closing the digital divide. And I recognize unaffordability as a key barrier to digital opportunity. Last September, I explained when announcing my Digital Empowerment Agenda that "[a]lthough gigabit services and mobile broadband are becoming common features of wealthier, metropolitan areas, they aren't universal." There is a real digital divide in our country, and as we seek to address this problem, I believe the Lifeline program is an important tool for helping to connect all Americans.

Regarding the Order, I would make several important points.

First, the Order affected only nine of the more than 900 carriers participating in the Lifeline program—that's less than 1%. Nor did the Order affect the designation of Lifeline broadband carriers by state commissions; that process proceeds apace.

Second, eight of the nine affected carriers had no Lifeline customers.

Third, the prior Commission disregarded the well-established process for approving applications like these. The National Tribal Telecommunications Association filed a petition for reconsideration pointing out that several of the providers never complied with their obligation under our rules to coordinate their applications with Tribes. These Tribal representatives thus requested that the designations be reversed. Moreover, two providers' designations were improperly granted prior to the public comment deadline for filing comments—that is, before the public even had a full and fair chance to weigh in on the designation. This curtailed the public's ability to participate in these proceedings and limited the Commission's ability to consider all designation criteria with a fulsome record. Whatever one thinks of the merits of these applications, that action was plainly improper.

Lastly, every dollar that is spent on subsidizing somebody who doesn't need the help by definition does not go to someone who does. That means that the Commission needs to make sure that there are strong safeguards against waste, fraud, and abuse before expanding the program to new providers. But our federal safeguards are insufficient: My investigation last year into these matters revealed that providers could indiscriminately override checks that are supposed to prevent wasteful and fraudulent activities. (These checks include common-sense steps like verifying the identity of would-be Lifeline recipients.) From October 2014 until June 2016, wireless resellers had overridden such safeguards 4,291,647 times in total. The investigation also uncovered other loopholes, including one that let a company claim subsidies for approximately 22,000 phantom subscribers each month in the state of Michigan. And the National Verifier—a new database intended to verify eligibility to participate in the Lifeline program—does not currently exist and will not start operating until the end of 2017. Further, it is not scheduled to cover all states until 2019. We need to make sure that safeguards are strong and effective in order to direct subsidies to American consumers who most need the help.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.



March 22, 2017

The Honorable Carolyn B. Maloney U.S. House of Representatives 2308 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C.

Dear Congresswoman Maloney:

Thank you for your letter regarding the Wireline Competition Bureau's *Order on Reconsideration*, which affected nine companies' participation in the Lifeline program. I appreciate your views, which will be entered into the record of the proceeding.

One of my main goals as FCC Chairman is closing the digital divide. And I recognize unaffordability as a key barrier to digital opportunity. Last September, I explained when announcing my Digital Empowerment Agenda that "[a]lthough gigabit services and mobile broadband are becoming common features of wealthier, metropolitan areas, they aren't universal." There is a real digital divide in our country, and as we seek to address this problem, I believe the Lifeline program is an important tool for helping to connect all Americans.

Regarding the Order, I would make several important points.

First, the Order affected only nine of the more than 900 carriers participating in the Lifeline program—that's less than 1%. Nor did the Order affect the designation of Lifeline broadband carriers by state commissions; that process proceeds apace.

Second, eight of the nine affected carriers had no Lifeline customers.

Third, the prior Commission disregarded the well-established process for approving applications like these. The National Tribal Telecommunications Association filed a petition for reconsideration pointing out that several of the providers never complied with their obligation under our rules to coordinate their applications with Tribes. These Tribal representatives thus requested that the designations be reversed. Moreover, two providers' designations were improperly granted prior to the public comment deadline for filing comments—that is, before the public even had a full and fair chance to weigh in on the designation. This curtailed the public's ability to participate in these proceedings and limited the Commission's ability to consider all designation criteria with a fulsome record. Whatever one thinks of the merits of these applications, that action was plainly improper.

Lastly, every dollar that is spent on subsidizing somebody who doesn't need the help by definition does not go to someone who does. That means that the Commission needs to make sure that there are strong safeguards against waste, fraud, and abuse before expanding the program to new providers. But our federal safeguards are insufficient: My investigation last year into these matters revealed that providers could indiscriminately override checks that are supposed to prevent wasteful and fraudulent activities. (These checks include common-sense steps like verifying the identity of would-be Lifeline recipients.) From October 2014 until June 2016, wireless resellers had overridden such safeguards 4,291,647 times in total. The investigation also uncovered other loopholes, including one that let a company claim subsidies for approximately 22,000 phantom subscribers each month in the state of Michigan. And the National Verifier—a new database intended to verify eligibility to participate in the Lifeline program—does not currently exist and will not start operating until the end of 2017. Further, it is not scheduled to cover all states until 2019. We need to make sure that safeguards are strong and effective in order to direct subsidies to American consumers who most need the help.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

Ajit V. Pai



March 22, 2017

The Honorable Jim McGovern U.S. House of Representatives 438 Cannon House Office Building Washington, D.C.

Dear Congressman McGovern:

Thank you for your letter regarding the Wireline Competition Bureau's *Order on Reconsideration*, which affected nine companies' participation in the Lifeline program. I appreciate your views, which will be entered into the record of the proceeding.

One of my main goals as FCC Chairman is closing the digital divide. And I recognize unaffordability as a key barrier to digital opportunity. Last September, I explained when announcing my Digital Empowerment Agenda that "[a]lthough gigabit services and mobile broadband are becoming common features of wealthier, metropolitan areas, they aren't universal." There is a real digital divide in our country, and as we seek to address this problem, I believe the Lifeline program is an important tool for helping to connect all Americans.

Regarding the Order, I would make several important points.

First, the Order affected only nine of the more than 900 carriers participating in the Lifeline program—that's less than 1%. Nor did the Order affect the designation of Lifeline broadband carriers by state commissions; that process proceeds apace.

Second, eight of the nine affected carriers had no Lifeline customers.

Third, the prior Commission disregarded the well-established process for approving applications like these. The National Tribal Telecommunications Association filed a petition for reconsideration pointing out that several of the providers never complied with their obligation under our rules to coordinate their applications with Tribes. These Tribal representatives thus requested that the designations be reversed. Moreover, two providers' designations were improperly granted prior to the public comment deadline for filing comments—that is, before the public even had a full and fair chance to weigh in on the designation. This curtailed the public's ability to participate in these proceedings and limited the Commission's ability to consider all designation criteria with a fulsome record. Whatever one thinks of the merits of these applications, that action was plainly improper.

Lastly, every dollar that is spent on subsidizing somebody who doesn't need the help by definition does not go to someone who does. That means that the Commission needs to make sure that there are strong safeguards against waste, fraud, and abuse before expanding the program to new providers. But our federal safeguards are insufficient: My investigation last year into these matters revealed that providers could indiscriminately override checks that are supposed to prevent wasteful and fraudulent activities. (These checks include common-sense steps like verifying the identity of would-be Lifeline recipients.) From October 2014 until June 2016, wireless resellers had overridden such safeguards 4,291,647 times in total. The investigation also uncovered other loopholes, including one that let a company claim subsidies for approximately 22,000 phantom subscribers each month in the state of Michigan. And the National Verifier—a new database intended to verify eligibility to participate in the Lifeline program—does not currently exist and will not start operating until the end of 2017. Further, it is not scheduled to cover all states until 2019. We need to make sure that safeguards are strong and effective in order to direct subsidies to American consumers who most need the help.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,



March 22, 2017

The Honorable Rick Nolan U.S. House of Representatives 2366 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C.

Dear Congressman Nolan:

Thank you for your letter regarding the Wireline Competition Bureau's *Order on Reconsideration*, which affected nine companies' participation in the Lifeline program. I appreciate your views, which will be entered into the record of the proceeding.

One of my main goals as FCC Chairman is closing the digital divide. And I recognize unaffordability as a key barrier to digital opportunity. Last September, I explained when announcing my Digital Empowerment Agenda that "[a]lthough gigabit services and mobile broadband are becoming common features of wealthier, metropolitan areas, they aren't universal." There is a real digital divide in our country, and as we seek to address this problem, I believe the Lifeline program is an important tool for helping to connect all Americans.

Regarding the *Order*, I would make several important points.

First, the Order affected only nine of the more than 900 carriers participating in the Lifeline program—that's less than 1%. Nor did the Order affect the designation of Lifeline broadband carriers by state commissions; that process proceeds apace.

Second, eight of the nine affected carriers had no Lifeline customers.

Third, the prior Commission disregarded the well-established process for approving applications like these. The National Tribal Telecommunications Association filed a petition for reconsideration pointing out that several of the providers never complied with their obligation under our rules to coordinate their applications with Tribes. These Tribal representatives thus requested that the designations be reversed. Moreover, two providers' designations were improperly granted prior to the public comment deadline for filing comments—that is, before the public even had a full and fair chance to weigh in on the designation. This curtailed the public's ability to participate in these proceedings and limited the Commission's ability to consider all designation criteria with a fulsome record. Whatever one thinks of the merits of these applications, that action was plainly improper.

Lastly, every dollar that is spent on subsidizing somebody who doesn't need the help by definition does not go to someone who does. That means that the Commission needs to make sure that there are strong safeguards against waste, fraud, and abuse before expanding the program to new providers. But our federal safeguards are insufficient: My investigation last year into these matters revealed that providers could indiscriminately override checks that are supposed to prevent wasteful and fraudulent activities. (These checks include common-sense steps like verifying the identity of would-be Lifeline recipients.) From October 2014 until June 2016, wireless resellers had overridden such safeguards 4,291,647 times in total. The investigation also uncovered other loopholes, including one that let a company claim subsidies for approximately 22,000 phantom subscribers each month in the state of Michigan. And the National Verifier—a new database intended to verify eligibility to participate in the Lifeline program—does not currently exist and will not start operating until the end of 2017. Further, it is not scheduled to cover all states until 2019. We need to make sure that safeguards are strong and effective in order to direct subsidies to American consumers who most need the help.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely.



March 22, 2017

The Honorable Cedric L. Richmond U.S. House of Representatives 420 Cannon House Office Building Washington, D.C.

Dear Congressman Richmond:

Thank you for your letter regarding the Wireline Competition Bureau's *Order on Reconsideration*, which affected nine companies' participation in the Lifeline program. I appreciate your views, which will be entered into the record of the proceeding.

One of my main goals as FCC Chairman is closing the digital divide. And I recognize unaffordability as a key barrier to digital opportunity. Last September, I explained when announcing my Digital Empowerment Agenda that "[a]lthough gigabit services and mobile broadband are becoming common features of wealthier, metropolitan areas, they aren't universal." There is a real digital divide in our country, and as we seek to address this problem, I believe the Lifeline program is an important tool for helping to connect all Americans.

Regarding the Order, I would make several important points.

First, the Order affected only nine of the more than 900 carriers participating in the Lifeline program—that's less than 1%. Nor did the Order affect the designation of Lifeline broadband carriers by state commissions; that process proceeds apace.

Second, eight of the nine affected carriers had no Lifeline customers.

Third, the prior Commission disregarded the well-established process for approving applications like these. The National Tribal Telecommunications Association filed a petition for reconsideration pointing out that several of the providers never complied with their obligation under our rules to coordinate their applications with Tribes. These Tribal representatives thus requested that the designations be reversed. Moreover, two providers' designations were improperly granted prior to the public comment deadline for filing comments—that is, before the public even had a full and fair chance to weigh in on the designation. This curtailed the public's ability to participate in these proceedings and limited the Commission's ability to consider all designation criteria with a fulsome record. Whatever one thinks of the merits of these applications, that action was plainly improper.

Lastly, every dollar that is spent on subsidizing somebody who doesn't need the help by definition does not go to someone who does. That means that the Commission needs to make sure that there are strong safeguards against waste, fraud, and abuse before expanding the program to new providers. But our federal safeguards are insufficient: My investigation last year into these matters revealed that providers could indiscriminately override checks that are supposed to prevent wasteful and fraudulent activities. (These checks include common-sense steps like verifying the identity of would-be Lifeline recipients.) From October 2014 until June 2016, wireless resellers had overridden such safeguards 4,291,647 times in total. The investigation also uncovered other loopholes, including one that let a company claim subsidies for approximately 22,000 phantom subscribers each month in the state of Michigan. And the National Verifier—a new database intended to verify eligibility to participate in the Lifeline program—does not currently exist and will not start operating until the end of 2017. Further, it is not scheduled to cover all states until 2019. We need to make sure that safeguards are strong and effective in order to direct subsidies to American consumers who most need the help.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.



March 22, 2017

The Honorable Tim Ryan U.S. House of Representatives 1126 Longworth House Office Building Washington, D.C.

Dear Congressman Ryan:

Thank you for your letter regarding the Wireline Competition Bureau's *Order on Reconsideration*, which affected nine companies' participation in the Lifeline program. I appreciate your views, which will be entered into the record of the proceeding.

One of my main goals as FCC Chairman is closing the digital divide. And I recognize unaffordability as a key barrier to digital opportunity. Last September, I explained when announcing my Digital Empowerment Agenda that "[a]lthough gigabit services and mobile broadband are becoming common features of wealthier, metropolitan areas, they aren't universal." There is a real digital divide in our country, and as we seek to address this problem, I believe the Lifeline program is an important tool for helping to connect all Americans.

Regarding the *Order*, I would make several important points.

First, the Order affected only nine of the more than 900 carriers participating in the Lifeline program—that's less than 1%. Nor did the Order affect the designation of Lifeline broadband carriers by state commissions; that process proceeds apace.

Second, eight of the nine affected carriers had no Lifeline customers.

Third, the prior Commission disregarded the well-established process for approving applications like these. The National Tribal Telecommunications Association filed a petition for reconsideration pointing out that several of the providers never complied with their obligation under our rules to coordinate their applications with Tribes. These Tribal representatives thus requested that the designations be reversed. Moreover, two providers' designations were improperly granted prior to the public comment deadline for filing comments—that is, before the public even had a full and fair chance to weigh in on the designation. This curtailed the public's ability to participate in these proceedings and limited the Commission's ability to consider all designation criteria with a fulsome record. Whatever one thinks of the merits of these applications, that action was plainly improper.

Lastly, every dollar that is spent on subsidizing somebody who doesn't need the help by definition does not go to someone who does. That means that the Commission needs to make sure that there are strong safeguards against waste, fraud, and abuse before expanding the program to new providers. But our federal safeguards are insufficient: My investigation last year into these matters revealed that providers could indiscriminately override checks that are supposed to prevent wasteful and fraudulent activities. (These checks include common-sense steps like verifying the identity of would-be Lifeline recipients.) From October 2014 until June 2016, wireless resellers had overridden such safeguards 4,291,647 times in total. The investigation also uncovered other loopholes, including one that let a company claim subsidies for approximately 22,000 phantom subscribers each month in the state of Michigan. And the National Verifier—a new database intended to verify eligibility to participate in the Lifeline program—does not currently exist and will not start operating until the end of 2017. Further, it is not scheduled to cover all states until 2019. We need to make sure that safeguards are strong and effective in order to direct subsidies to American consumers who most need the help.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.



March 22, 2017

The Honorable David Scott U.S. House of Representatives 225 Cannon House Office Building Washington, D.C.

Dear Congressman Scott:

Thank you for your letter regarding the Wireline Competition Bureau's *Order on Reconsideration*, which affected nine companies' participation in the Lifeline program. I appreciate your views, which will be entered into the record of the proceeding.

One of my main goals as FCC Chairman is closing the digital divide. And I recognize unaffordability as a key barrier to digital opportunity. Last September, I explained when announcing my Digital Empowerment Agenda that "[a]lthough gigabit services and mobile broadband are becoming common features of wealthier, metropolitan areas, they aren't universal." There is a real digital divide in our country, and as we seek to address this problem, I believe the Lifeline program is an important tool for helping to connect all Americans.

Regarding the Order, I would make several important points.

First, the Order affected only nine of the more than 900 carriers participating in the Lifeline program—that's less than 1%. Nor did the Order affect the designation of Lifeline broadband carriers by state commissions; that process proceeds apace.

Second, eight of the nine affected carriers had no Lifeline customers.

Third, the prior Commission disregarded the well-established process for approving applications like these. The National Tribal Telecommunications Association filed a petition for reconsideration pointing out that several of the providers never complied with their obligation under our rules to coordinate their applications with Tribes. These Tribal representatives thus requested that the designations be reversed. Moreover, two providers' designations were improperly granted prior to the public comment deadline for filing comments—that is, before the public even had a full and fair chance to weigh in on the designation. This curtailed the public's ability to participate in these proceedings and limited the Commission's ability to consider all designation criteria with a fulsome record. Whatever one thinks of the merits of these applications, that action was plainly improper.

Lastly, every dollar that is spent on subsidizing somebody who doesn't need the help by definition does not go to someone who does. That means that the Commission needs to make sure that there are strong safeguards against waste, fraud, and abuse before expanding the program to new providers. But our federal safeguards are insufficient: My investigation last year into these matters revealed that providers could indiscriminately override checks that are supposed to prevent wasteful and fraudulent activities. (These checks include common-sense steps like verifying the identity of would-be Lifeline recipients.) From October 2014 until June 2016, wireless resellers had overridden such safeguards 4,291,647 times in total. The investigation also uncovered other loopholes, including one that let a company claim subsidies for approximately 22,000 phantom subscribers each month in the state of Michigan. And the National Verifier—a new database intended to verify eligibility to participate in the Lifeline program—does not currently exist and will not start operating until the end of 2017. Further, it is not scheduled to cover all states until 2019. We need to make sure that safeguards are strong and effective in order to direct subsidies to American consumers who most need the help.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,



March 22, 2017

The Honorable Terri A. Sewell U.S. House of Representatives 2201 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C.

Dear Congresswoman Sewell:

Thank you for your letter regarding the Wireline Competition Bureau's *Order on Reconsideration*, which affected nine companies' participation in the Lifeline program. I appreciate your views, which will be entered into the record of the proceeding.

One of my main goals as FCC Chairman is closing the digital divide. And I recognize unaffordability as a key barrier to digital opportunity. Last September, I explained when announcing my Digital Empowerment Agenda that "[a]lthough gigabit services and mobile broadband are becoming common features of wealthier, metropolitan areas, they aren't universal." There is a real digital divide in our country, and as we seek to address this problem, I believe the Lifeline program is an important tool for helping to connect all Americans.

Regarding the Order, I would make several important points.

First, the Order affected only nine of the more than 900 carriers participating in the Lifeline program—that's less than 1%. Nor did the Order affect the designation of Lifeline broadband carriers by state commissions; that process proceeds apace.

Second, eight of the nine affected carriers had no Lifeline customers.

Third, the prior Commission disregarded the well-established process for approving applications like these. The National Tribal Telecommunications Association filed a petition for reconsideration pointing out that several of the providers never complied with their obligation under our rules to coordinate their applications with Tribes. These Tribal representatives thus requested that the designations be reversed. Moreover, two providers' designations were improperly granted prior to the public comment deadline for filing comments—that is, before the public even had a full and fair chance to weigh in on the designation. This curtailed the public's ability to participate in these proceedings and limited the Commission's ability to consider all designation criteria with a fulsome record. Whatever one thinks of the merits of these applications, that action was plainly improper.

Lastly, every dollar that is spent on subsidizing somebody who doesn't need the help by definition does not go to someone who does. That means that the Commission needs to make sure that there are strong safeguards against waste, fraud, and abuse before expanding the program to new providers. But our federal safeguards are insufficient: My investigation last year into these matters revealed that providers could indiscriminately override checks that are supposed to prevent wasteful and fraudulent activities. (These checks include common-sense steps like verifying the identity of would-be Lifeline recipients.) From October 2014 until June 2016, wireless resellers had overridden such safeguards 4,291,647 times in total. The investigation also uncovered other loopholes, including one that let a company claim subsidies for approximately 22,000 phantom subscribers each month in the state of Michigan. And the National Verifier—a new database intended to verify eligibility to participate in the Lifeline program—does not currently exist and will not start operating until the end of 2017. Further, it is not scheduled to cover all states until 2019. We need to make sure that safeguards are strong and effective in order to direct subsidies to American consumers who most need the help.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance,

Sincerely,



March 22, 2017

The Honorable Carol Shea-Porter U.S. House of Representatives 1530 Longworth House Office Building Washington, D.C.

Dear Congresswoman Shea-Porter:

Thank you for your letter regarding the Wireline Competition Bureau's *Order on Reconsideration*, which affected nine companies' participation in the Lifeline program. I appreciate your views, which will be entered into the record of the proceeding.

One of my main goals as FCC Chairman is closing the digital divide. And I recognize unaffordability as a key barrier to digital opportunity. Last September, I explained when announcing my Digital Empowerment Agenda that "[a]Ithough gigabit services and mobile broadband are becoming common features of wealthier, metropolitan areas, they aren't universal." There is a real digital divide in our country, and as we seek to address this problem, I believe the Lifeline program is an important tool for helping to connect all Americans.

Regarding the *Order*, I would make several important points.

First, the Order affected only nine of the more than 900 carriers participating in the Lifeline program—that's less than 1%. Nor did the Order affect the designation of Lifeline broadband carriers by state commissions; that process proceeds apace.

Second, eight of the nine affected carriers had no Lifeline customers.

Third, the prior Commission disregarded the well-established process for approving applications like these. The National Tribal Telecommunications Association filed a petition for reconsideration pointing out that several of the providers never complied with their obligation under our rules to coordinate their applications with Tribes. These Tribal representatives thus requested that the designations be reversed. Moreover, two providers' designations were improperly granted prior to the public comment deadline for filing comments—that is, before the public even had a full and fair chance to weigh in on the designation. This curtailed the public's ability to participate in these proceedings and limited the Commission's ability to consider all designation criteria with a fulsome record. Whatever one thinks of the merits of these applications, that action was plainly improper.

Lastly, every dollar that is spent on subsidizing somebody who doesn't need the help by definition does not go to someone who does. That means that the Commission needs to make sure that there are strong safeguards against waste, fraud, and abuse before expanding the program to new providers. But our federal safeguards are insufficient: My investigation last year into these matters revealed that providers could indiscriminately override checks that are supposed to prevent wasteful and fraudulent activities. (These checks include common-sense steps like verifying the identity of would-be Lifeline recipients.) From October 2014 until June 2016, wireless resellers had overridden such safeguards 4,291,647 times in total. The investigation also uncovered other loopholes, including one that let a company claim subsidies for approximately 22,000 phantom subscribers each month in the state of Michigan. And the National Verifier—a new database intended to verify eligibility to participate in the Lifeline program—does not currently exist and will not start operating until the end of 2017. Further, it is not scheduled to cover all states until 2019. We need to make sure that safeguards are strong and effective in order to direct subsidies to American consumers who most need the help.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,



March 22, 2017

The Honorable Louise M. Slaughter U.S. House of Representatives 2469 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C.

Dear Congresswoman Slaughter:

Thank you for your letter regarding the Wireline Competition Bureau's *Order on Reconsideration*, which affected nine companies' participation in the Lifeline program. I appreciate your views, which will be entered into the record of the proceeding.

One of my main goals as FCC Chairman is closing the digital divide. And I recognize unaffordability as a key barrier to digital opportunity. Last September, I explained when announcing my Digital Empowerment Agenda that "[a]lthough gigabit services and mobile broadband are becoming common features of wealthier, metropolitan areas, they aren't universal." There is a real digital divide in our country, and as we seek to address this problem, I believe the Lifeline program is an important tool for helping to connect all Americans.

Regarding the Order, I would make several important points.

First, the Order affected only nine of the more than 900 carriers participating in the Lifeline program—that's less than 1%. Nor did the Order affect the designation of Lifeline broadband carriers by state commissions; that process proceeds apace.

Second, eight of the nine affected carriers had no Lifeline customers.

Third, the prior Commission disregarded the well-established process for approving applications like these. The National Tribal Telecommunications Association filed a petition for reconsideration pointing out that several of the providers never complied with their obligation under our rules to coordinate their applications with Tribes. These Tribal representatives thus requested that the designations be reversed. Moreover, two providers' designations were improperly granted prior to the public comment deadline for filing comments—that is, before the public even had a full and fair chance to weigh in on the designation. This curtailed the public's ability to participate in these proceedings and limited the Commission's ability to consider all designation criteria with a fulsome record. Whatever one thinks of the merits of these applications, that action was plainly improper.

Lastly, every dollar that is spent on subsidizing somebody who doesn't need the help by definition does not go to someone who does. That means that the Commission needs to make sure that there are strong safeguards against waste, fraud, and abuse before expanding the program to new providers. But our federal safeguards are insufficient: My investigation last year into these matters revealed that providers could indiscriminately override checks that are supposed to prevent wasteful and fraudulent activities. (These checks include common-sense steps like verifying the identity of would-be Lifeline recipients.) From October 2014 until June 2016, wireless resellers had overridden such safeguards 4,291,647 times in total. The investigation also uncovered other loopholes, including one that let a company claim subsidies for approximately 22,000 phantom subscribers each month in the state of Michigan. And the National Verifier—a new database intended to verify eligibility to participate in the Lifeline program—does not currently exist and will not start operating until the end of 2017. Further, it is not scheduled to cover all states until 2019. We need to make sure that safeguards are strong and effective in order to direct subsidies to American consumers who most need the help.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.



March 22, 2017

The Honorable Dina Titus U.S. House of Representatives 2464 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C.

Dear Congresswoman Titus:

Thank you for your letter regarding the Wireline Competition Bureau's *Order on Reconsideration*, which affected nine companies' participation in the Lifeline program. I appreciate your views, which will be entered into the record of the proceeding.

One of my main goals as FCC Chairman is closing the digital divide. And I recognize unaffordability as a key barrier to digital opportunity. Last September, I explained when announcing my Digital Empowerment Agenda that "[a]lthough gigabit services and mobile broadband are becoming common features of wealthier, metropolitan areas, they aren't universal." There is a real digital divide in our country, and as we seek to address this problem, I believe the Lifeline program is an important tool for helping to connect all Americans.

Regarding the Order, I would make several important points.

First, the Order affected only nine of the more than 900 carriers participating in the Lifeline program—that's less than 1%. Nor did the Order affect the designation of Lifeline broadband carriers by state commissions: that process proceeds apace.

Second, eight of the nine affected carriers had no Lifeline customers.

Third, the prior Commission disregarded the well-established process for approving applications like these. The National Tribal Telecommunications Association filed a petition for reconsideration pointing out that several of the providers never complied with their obligation under our rules to coordinate their applications with Tribes. These Tribal representatives thus requested that the designations be reversed. Moreover, two providers' designations were improperly granted prior to the public comment deadline for filing comments—that is, before the public even had a full and fair chance to weigh in on the designation. This curtailed the public's ability to participate in these proceedings and limited the Commission's ability to consider all designation criteria with a fulsome record. Whatever one thinks of the merits of these applications, that action was plainly improper.

Lastly, every dollar that is spent on subsidizing somebody who doesn't need the help by definition does not go to someone who does. That means that the Commission needs to make sure that there are strong safeguards against waste, fraud, and abuse before expanding the program to new providers. But our federal safeguards are insufficient: My investigation last year into these matters revealed that providers could indiscriminately override checks that are supposed to prevent wasteful and fraudulent activities. (These checks include common-sense steps like verifying the identity of would-be Lifeline recipients.) From October 2014 until June 2016, wireless resellers had overridden such safeguards 4,291,647 times in total. The investigation also uncovered other loopholes, including one that let a company claim subsidies for approximately 22,000 phantom subscribers each month in the state of Michigan. And the National Verifier—a new database intended to verify eligibility to participate in the Lifeline program—does not currently exist and will not start operating until the end of 2017. Further, it is not scheduled to cover all states until 2019. We need to make sure that safeguards are strong and effective in order to direct subsidies to American consumers who most need the help.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely.



March 22, 2017

The Honorable Marc Veasey U.S. House of Representatives 1519 Longworth House Office Building Washington, D.C.

Dear Congressman Veasey:

Thank you for your letter regarding the Wireline Competition Bureau's *Order on Reconsideration*, which affected nine companies' participation in the Lifeline program. I appreciate your views, which will be entered into the record of the proceeding.

One of my main goals as FCC Chairman is closing the digital divide. And I recognize unaffordability as a key barrier to digital opportunity. Last September, I explained when announcing my Digital Empowerment Agenda that "[a]lthough gigabit services and mobile broadband are becoming common features of wealthier, metropolitan areas, they aren't universal." There is a real digital divide in our country, and as we seek to address this problem, I believe the Lifeline program is an important tool for helping to connect all Americans.

Regarding the Order, I would make several important points.

First, the *Order* affected only nine of the more than 900 carriers participating in the Lifeline program—that's less than 1%. Nor did the *Order* affect the designation of Lifeline broadband carriers by state commissions; that process proceeds apace.

Second, eight of the nine affected carriers had no Lifeline customers.

Third, the prior Commission disregarded the well-established process for approving applications like these. The National Tribal Telecommunications Association filed a petition for reconsideration pointing out that several of the providers never complied with their obligation under our rules to coordinate their applications with Tribes. These Tribal representatives thus requested that the designations be reversed. Moreover, two providers' designations were improperly granted prior to the public comment deadline for filing comments—that is, before the public even had a full and fair chance to weigh in on the designation. This curtailed the public's ability to participate in these proceedings and limited the Commission's ability to consider all designation criteria with a fulsome record. Whatever one thinks of the merits of these applications, that action was plainly improper.

Lastly, every dollar that is spent on subsidizing somebody who doesn't need the help by definition does not go to someone who does. That means that the Commission needs to make sure that there are strong safeguards against waste, fraud, and abuse before expanding the program to new providers. But our federal safeguards are insufficient: My investigation last year into these matters revealed that providers could indiscriminately override checks that are supposed to prevent wasteful and fraudulent activities. (These checks include common-sense steps like verifying the identity of would-be Lifeline recipients.) From October 2014 until June 2016, wireless resellers had overridden such safeguards 4,291,647 times in total. The investigation also uncovered other loopholes, including one that let a company claim subsidies for approximately 22,000 phantom subscribers each month in the state of Michigan. And the National Verifier—a new database intended to verify eligibility to participate in the Lifeline program—does not currently exist and will not start operating until the end of 2017. Further, it is not scheduled to cover all states until 2019. We need to make sure that safeguards are strong and effective in order to direct subsidies to American consumers who most need the help.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,



March 22, 2017

The Honorable Bonnie Watson Coleman U.S. House of Representatives 1535 Longworth House Office Building Washington, D.C.

Dear Congresswoman Watson Coleman:

Thank you for your letter regarding the Wireline Competition Bureau's *Order on Reconsideration*, which affected nine companies' participation in the Lifeline program. I appreciate your views, which will be entered into the record of the proceeding.

One of my main goals as FCC Chairman is closing the digital divide. And I recognize unaffordability as a key barrier to digital opportunity. Last September, I explained when announcing my Digital Empowerment Agenda that "[a]lthough gigabit services and mobile broadband are becoming common features of wealthier, metropolitan areas, they aren't universal." There is a real digital divide in our country, and as we seek to address this problem, I believe the Lifeline program is an important tool for helping to connect all Americans.

Regarding the *Order*, I would make several important points.

First, the Order affected only nine of the more than 900 carriers participating in the Lifeline program—that's less than 1%. Nor did the Order affect the designation of Lifeline broadband carriers by state commissions; that process proceeds apace.

Second, eight of the nine affected carriers had no Lifeline customers.

Third, the prior Commission disregarded the well-established process for approving applications like these. The National Tribal Telecommunications Association filed a petition for reconsideration pointing out that several of the providers never complied with their obligation under our rules to coordinate their applications with Tribes. These Tribal representatives thus requested that the designations be reversed. Moreover, two providers' designations were improperly granted prior to the public comment deadline for filing comments—that is, before the public even had a full and fair chance to weigh in on the designation. This curtailed the public's ability to participate in these proceedings and limited the Commission's ability to consider all designation criteria with a fulsome record. Whatever one thinks of the merits of these applications, that action was plainly improper.

Lastly, every dollar that is spent on subsidizing somebody who doesn't need the help by definition does not go to someone who does. That means that the Commission needs to make sure that there are strong safeguards against waste, fraud, and abuse before expanding the program to new providers. But our federal safeguards are insufficient: My investigation last year into these matters revealed that providers could indiscriminately override checks that are supposed to prevent wasteful and fraudulent activities. (These checks include common-sense steps like verifying the identity of would-be Lifeline recipients.) From October 2014 until June 2016, wireless resellers had overridden such safeguards 4,291,647 times in total. The investigation also uncovered other loopholes, including one that let a company claim subsidies for approximately 22,000 phantom subscribers each month in the state of Michigan. And the National Verifier—a new database intended to verify eligibility to participate in the Lifeline program—does not currently exist and will not start operating until the end of 2017. Further, it is not scheduled to cover all states until 2019. We need to make sure that safeguards are strong and effective in order to direct subsidies to American consumers who most need the help.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.